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Tower Views

by Clearway

Democratic Complacency?

Spain's Balance Near Test

Labor Needs Calm Thought

¶ **Democracy surveys** the world's events and finds reason for encouragement as another week checks in. In both the national and international field the desire for individual initiative, development and expression is revealed through press reports from such countries as permit the press to voice the sentiments of the people rather than the will of rulers. In Europe a strong gain for the democratic ideal is seen in the victory of Belgium's Premier, Paul Van Zeeland, over Fascist Léon Degrelle, in the Brussels by-elections. In America a host of regimentative tendencies are held up to the light in reports from the Gridiron Club dinner. The freedom with which criticism and debate find play indicates that the democratic prerogative of free speech is still a valued possession of American scriveners. Mankind begins to lose the boon of self-determination when he begins to yield his privilege of individual opinion. "If you don't agree with me, you should be suppressed," marks the disciple of dictatorship.

¶ **There may be encouragement** for Americans who see in Mr. Roosevelt a threat to democracy to observe that the victory of Premier Paul Van Zeeland, Belgium's Roosevelt, is hailed not as a victory for dictatorship but for democracy. However, the coalition which resulted in giving the former Princeton student a total of 76 per cent of the ballots in the Brussels by-election is made up of strange bedfellows, including Liberals, Socialists, Communists. Therefore, while a democratic "will of the majority" achieves the victory, the elements comprising it are united on an anti-Fascist basis rather than on a basis of pure democracy. This, however, does not prevent European commentators from predicting that Van Zeeland's victory will turn the sentiment of the world toward democracy. Politics in America seem clear cut indeed when compared with the fine distinctions represented by such political arrays as this parliamentary by-election at Brussels.

¶ **As near as democracy** may be traced in the Spanish sector the impression grows that it is fast coming to fatal grips with the fascist influences. While government forces appear to have achieved a nail-paring from the fascist finger prodding the democratic forces from the south, insurgent battleships appear to have succeeded in isolating Loyalist Bilbao in the Basque Province and to have checkmated assistance from democratic sympathizers without. About Madrid the cannons roar and in Madrid the shells explode as insurgents increase efforts to take the Loyalist center of operations. Reports early in the engagement indicate that the Loyalists will hold out. Less sanguine are the reports from besieged Bilbao which is said to be in a starving condition as insurgents close the blockade. British freighters laden with food take refuge at St. Jean de Luz, as Great Britain heeds the warning that vessels attempting to run the blockade will be fired upon. Warfare is no respecter of politics. Everybody suffers.

¶ **That autocratic device** of labor minorities, the sit-down strike, is on the way out, according to experts. They say it's too complicated, too subject to misuse by radical leaders, too far-reaching in effect. Labor begins to see that the sit-down partakes of the nature of a boomerang. Thrown at management it often hits the public and bounces back to land on Labor's own vulnerable spots. So Labor's long heads are deprecating it to the extent that, whereas once sit-downs occurred at the rate of one an hour, now there are less than a dozen extant in the United States. That does not mean, however, that Labor unrest has been stilled. Daily new threats appear and as C. I. O. organizers attempt to intimidate the independent workers, bitterness grows. One evidence of this, the 11 people shot in a Kansas labor riot. Another is the stand taken by Premier Hepburn of Ontario to keep "foreign" agitators out of Canada. It begins to look as though organized labor will have to put its own house in better order before insisting on a cleanup in industry at large.

¶ **"We can settle** our own problems without the hirelings of John L. Lewis," says Premier Hepburn as he refuses to deal with a strikers' committee. But Herbert Morrison, labor member of the British Parliament and president of London City Council, sees Mr. Hepburn's attitude as indicative of a common incapacity to "see both sides of the question where labor unrest is concerned." Mr. Morrison comments that since General Motors of Canada is financed with American money it is inconsistent to insist that it be exclusively Canadian on the labor side. But Mr. Morrison says a still more pertinent thing. He warns American labor that it is dangerous to attempt to build a great political party in a few months. Behind success, he points out, must go years of work, study and self-education. Both management and labor are getting plenty of the latter at present, it would seem.

Puerto Rico And Independence

Commissioner Declares Island Wishes to Retain Present Status

Benefits Listed

Gains in Labor, Schools and Commerce Under U. S. Rule Cited

Minority Assailed

In view of the current debate over the Puerto Rican independence movement, the following article by the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico commands especial interest, taking the side of continued adherence to the United States.

By Santiago Iglesias

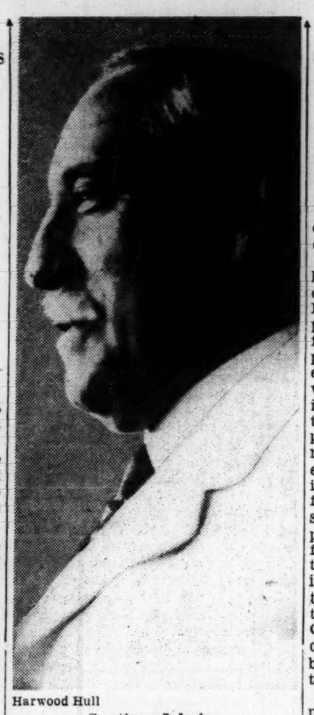
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico

If your knowledge of Puerto Rico is limited to what you read about it, you probably have the impression that Puerto Rico is eager to become independent of the United States; that there is a large group of dissatisfied people on our little Caribbean Island who want to become separated from Uncle Sam, because there is no other course to follow to emancipate the islanders' producers. Many writers have given that impression during the last few years in interpreting some unexpected legislation which has been introduced in Congress. Each time such kind of bill has been introduced, their headlines have read: "Puerto Rico Seeks Independence."

Opposition Widespread

In answer to the frequent questions which are put to me, as to whether the people of Puerto Rico want to become independent, my reply is a forceful, emphatic, unqualified . . ."No! How could they, in view of what the United States has meant to them!"

The masses of the workers of Puerto Rico know that independence for them would mean loss of their freedom and individual rights as citizens and also an inevitable economic catastrophe for the Island; it would mean for them that sort of national independence without liberty and without human guaranties of life.



Harwood Hull

Santiago Iglesias

Resident Commissioner From Puerto Rico, Who Denies That the Island Seeks Independence From the United States

It is not accurate to say that the honest propertied interests alone are opposed to independence for Puerto Rico. The great majority of the producing classes in the agriculture fields and industry also are opposed to independence with more emphasis, because they organize to work for a better life and happiness in behalf of the greatest mass of the people in Puerto Rico. For the producing people, independence is not a problem of propertied interests and business alone, but it also is the great problem of keeping freedom and the rights of citizenship, democracy, education and popular representation in the affairs of the country. The reason the few rich, or business men, the intellectuals and the "ilustrados" talk about independence is that they are almost sure that, if Congress would force independence on the island, they would get control, by force, of the "new" regime for their own benefit and glory.

Yes, it is true that in many years past economic rehabilitation of the masses of producers was neglected and the "American standard of life" for the workers was far from what organized labor had obtained on the mainland, and, when economic conditions became depressed in the nation, Puerto Rico became a part of President Roosevelt's program of relief and rehabilitation, and the New Deal began to give

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Democracy Gets Belgium's Vote; Fascists Routed

Van Zeeland Defeats Degrelle Overwhelmingly in Vital Brussels Election

New Deal Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 12—Turning the Brussels by-election into a severe blow for world fascism, the Belgian people have won a decisive victory for democracy.

This is the significance attached here to the crushing defeat of Léon Degrelle, leader of the Belgian fascist movement, by Premier Paul van Zeeland, "Belgium's Roosevelt" who has been carrying on the Belgian version of the American New Deal.

Dr. van Zeeland, who is an economist of note and a graduate of Princeton University, heading the "anti-fascist" coalition which included Roman Catholics, Liberals, Socialists and communists, received 275,340 votes, or over 75 per cent of the total poll. Léon Degrelle, allied with the more extreme Flemish Nationalists, got only 69,242 votes, or about 19 per cent, while 18,358 blank votes were cast.

Unexpected Margin

Thus Dr. van Zeeland's victory was by a much wider margin than was anticipated. As he himself smilingly told the press yesterday evening, "the results exceeded my wildest hopes." The Rexist leader had generally been conceded a minimum of 80,000 votes and had he polled 100,000 he would have been considered the real victor, since the Rexists—as M. Degrelle's Fascist movement is called—would have recorded marked progress since the elections of last year.

M. Degrelle got 14,000 more votes than the Rexist candidate at the elections in April of last year, but then there was a separate Flemish Nationalist candidate, while in yesterday's election he was allied to the Flemish extremists by a pact promising them autonomy within the federal state of Belgium, with the Crown virtually the only link to the Walloons. With this Flemish separatist support, however, M. Degrelle got 4000 votes less than the combined poll of their two parties last year.

Press Acclaims Victory

The importance of the election results as constituting a victory for democratic ideals over fascist extremism is enthusiastically proclaimed in the Belgian press today. Dr. van Zeeland's victory, some observers go so far as to say, will turn the entire tide of world sentiment back toward democracy.

This conclusion is challenged by some observers here, however. They point out that an important factor in Léon Degrelle's defeat—probably the decisive factor—was the intervention of the Roman Catholic church in a manner not usually considered altogether in harmony with democratic procedure.

Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines, issued a strongly worded letter on the eve of the poll, telling Roman Catholics that Rexism was "a danger to country and church" and making it plain that failure to support Dr. van Zeeland would be considered religious disobedience.

Belgian election fascist maneuver: Page 3.

Wagner Act Constitutional In All Five Cases At Issue; Forces Collective Bargaining

Coach Ruling Unanimous, Rest Split 5-4 With Roberts the Balance

President's Court Plan Feels Impact

Associated Press Loses but Freedom of Press Is Not Affected

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William P. Connery Jr.
Representative From Massachusetts

Robert F. Wagner
Senator From New York

Co-Authors of Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The Wagner Labor Act was upheld in a series of five sweeping decisions by the Supreme Court today, giving organized labor one of its greatest victories in history and greatly broadening the constitutional interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Clause, in the direction of increased federal control.

The five decisions, four of which were split five to four, gave the Capital one of the greatest surprises in years and put a brand new aspect on the President's fight to reorganize the Supreme Court, which is believed to have been weakened.

The court's opinions decided, in brief, that the National Labor Relations Act, setting up machinery designed to ameliorate industrial strife, is applicable to the steel, automobile and clothing industries, and that the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, set up under the Act, was also constitutionally invoked with regard to an interstate press association and a bus service.

In only one case, that dealing with the bus service, was the Supreme Court unanimous. Five to four decisions prevailed elsewhere with the customary cleavage appearing between the so-called "liberal" and "conservative" wings, the dissents being in each case concurred in by Messers Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler.

Extends Federal Jurisdiction

Chief immediate significance of the composite decisions is that the federal authority to intervene in connection with labor disputes has been upheld in manufacturing and other industries from which federal control had earlier been apparently precluded by the precedent set in the Carter coal case.

Much of the pressure for the President's court reorganization program arose from the belief that the Supreme Court had ruled out manufacture, mining and agriculture from the range of federal activity under the interstate commerce clause.

The decisions ranked with the most important that the New Deal has won from the Supreme Court, reverse itself in the minimum-wage of Mr. Justice Roberts from the so-called "conservative" to the "liberal" side was what brought the victory. It is recalled that it was also the switch of Mr. Justice Roberts which enabled the court majority to reverse itself in th eminimum-wage case a few weeks back.

The validity of the Wagner Act was still left in doubt in regard to some purely local industries. It was upheld, however, in great manufacturing industries where operations are conducted in different states and distributed widely in interstate commerce.

How Rulings Stood

The court presented separate opinions covering its findings in each of the five test cases, only one of them, in the bus case, being unanimous. In their order the cases cases were decided as follows:

1. Validity of the Wagner Act as applied to the Associated Press. Upheld, 5 to 4.
2. Validity of the Act upheld as applied to the Washington, Virginia and Maryland (Greyhound) Coach Company. Unanimous.
3. Upheld as applied to the steel industry in a test case brought by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation 5-4.
4. Upheld in the automobile in the Fruehauf Trailer Company (Detroit) test case 5-4.
5. Upheld in the clothing industry in the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company (Richmond) 5-4.

In all these cases, employees who declared they had been discriminated against on account of collective bargaining activities appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, whose powers were then challenged by the company concerned.

Thus, two years after the act was set up, its validity is finally established.

Broad Scope of Rulings Took Washington Wholly By Greatest Surprise

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court gave the Government a major victory today by upholding constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act as applied to all business engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Justice Roberts, who has held the balance of power in some five-to-four decisions, delivered the 5-to-4 opinion holding the Wagner Act

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Provisions of Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The Wagner National Labor Relations Act established collective bargaining between labor and industry as the law of the land for interstate commerce, and set up machinery to protect it from interference and abuse. The law, passed July, 1935, provided, in addition, for:

1. The outlawing of employer interference with union organization and activity. Specific unfair practices of employers were detailed and made illegal.
2. Establishment of a National Labor Relations Board with power to investigate complaints of violation, make rulings, and ask the courts to enforce the rulings.
3. Majority rule to determine which union shall bargain collectively for all the workers in a particular labor unit. The board may hold elections, when asked by either party, to decide which union organization has the majority.
4. The board decides what shall be the unit of workers which the union shall represent—whether by company, by plant, or by craft, or other subdivision.

Under the last point, the board can select either a craft or an industrial type of union as the "unit of representation." Thus the board has a power to weight the scales either for the American Federation of Labor or the Committee for Industrial Organization, and both factions are unwilling to submit the outcome of their conflict to the will of three men in Washington.

The act is applied only to enterprise affecting interstate commerce, under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. To establish its claim to constitutionality, the act said: "The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association . . . and employers who are organized . . . substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage-earners. . . Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment or interruption and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest. . . . "

British Protection Denied Food Ships Headed for Bilbao

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12 — With the British Government saying that it is "dangerous for British ships to attempt to enter Bilbao and with Spanish Loyalists asserting the precise opposite, merchant captains of food ships now waiting at St. Jean de Luz to know whether or not to proceed to the hungry Basque capital, are faced with grave decisions.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, speaking in an excited House of Commons today, declared that the British navy would protect British merchantmen going about their lawful occasions on "the high seas." But he added that owing to mine-laying by both sides, it is impossible for them to enter the port of Bilbao without grave risks, which he strongly advised merchantmen not to take.

Mr. Baldwin was immediately challenged by the Opposition who wanted him to undertake the protection of British shipping inside as well as outside territorial waters. This he refused to do. So insistent was the outcry, however, that he was forced to grant a day for discussion of the whole matter.

Meanwhile the authorities of the Basque republic declare categorically that insurgent ships have never approached within 11 miles of shore, owing to the presence of Loyalist warships and land batteries. This declaration, however, is regarded as much too sweeping by British naval authorities.

The situation now is that if any British merchantmen decide to disregard the Prime Minister's warning they will be protected by the British navy up to the three-mile limit. Thereafter they will proceed at their own risk. If the Basque claim is correct that Gen. Francisco Franco's vessels cannot approach shore and if there is a channel free from mines it is presumed that nothing more will happen. On the other hand if a vessel should be sunk or captured there will undoubtedly be strong, but presumably unsuccessful, pressure on the British Government by the opposition to convoy foodships right into the Bilbao harbor.

Giant British cruiser rushed to protect merchant shipping: Page 3.

Madrid troops wreck bridge to isolate rebels: Page 3.

Shooting Marks Union Clashes; Labor Disputes Beset Britain

C. I. O. and Rival Group Battle—New Auto Strike Threatened

Mediation Machinery Faces Severe Test as Big Walkouts Loom

By the Associated Press

Tenseness continued in the lead and zinc mine centers of Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas as workers paraded back to their jobs after a turbulent week end in which nine persons were wounded by gunfire.

The nine, rioting with many others in behalf of an independent union against a C. I. O. organization drive, were shot yesterday at Galena, Kan., in a clash at C. I. O. organization headquarters.

At Oshawa, Can., where 3700 workers picketed the closed General Motors plant, Premier Mitchell Hepburn refused to confer with a strike committee.

Labor leaders meanwhile were concerned over the statements of Hugh Thompson, C. I. O. representative, and Homer Martin, international union president, that another General Motors strike might be called in the United States unless demands in the Canadian dispute are met.

"If they don't make cars in Canada under union conditions," Mr. Martin told a mass meeting over the week end, "they won't make them in the United States."

C. I. O. organization campaigns drove ahead in oil, steel, textiles and aluminum, stirring up intense opposition and yet claiming to overwhelm it.

Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. leader in the textile field, said the union had signed contracts with five firms over the week end, pledging higher wages and better working conditions to more than 1000 workers.

A National Railway Mediation Board expert sought to avert a threatened strike of 9000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Trainmen, voted by workers of the Southern Pacific.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement demanding a federal works program to provide at least 3,000,000 jobs for the unemployed during the 1937-38 fiscal year. He termed the present works program "inadequate."

Other labor developments: Page 2.

Rulings Upset Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12 — The New Deal's fight to reorganize the Supreme Court has been materially weakened by the five decisions upholding the Wagner Act, it is generally agreed here today.

At the same time the nature of the decisions, in four of which the court stood precariously balanced 5-4 in its traditional line-up of "liberals" versus "conservatives," gave proponents of the President's plan an argument that a reconstruction of present membership is necessary.

On all sides it is recognized that the Wagner Act decisions have created a brand new situation in the Supreme Court controversy.

Foes of the President's program were jubilant over the outcome. They argued that the result removed much of the emergency pressure in behalf of the reorganization plan. They insisted that with the liberal majority now definitely established on the high court by the decisions now and last Monday, the tribunal might be left to continue under its present organization.

They repeated arguments that the court has not stood in the way of carefully drawn New Deal legislation, and that it has once more dramatically shown itself capable of adaptation to the needs of the time. Much of the argument advanced for the court reorganization plan, they pointed out, arose from the "narrow construction" put on the interstate commerce clause, removing manufacture, agriculture and mining from congressional control.

This construction has now been broadened by the Supreme Court majority to a degree which can only be ascertained by careful study of the opinions. But at any rate a bridge has been thrown across a chasm, it is argued, between earlier legal precedents and modern industrial conditions.

Advocates of the President's plan

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Economics in the News

World Textile Conference—Trying to Establish a Universal Code Governing Labor Conditions—When Is Cheap Labor Cheap?

By H. B. E.

What the NRA tried to do for industrial America the World Textile Conference at Washington is hoping to do throughout the world for one industry. The object is to control the labor factor in competition. Standards of hours and wages would be fixed. By means of this universal "code" the various producing nations would limit competition—in so far as tariff prohibitions allow competition—more or less to skill, marketing, organizational and managerial ability, and raw material buying.

It has become quickly evident that the Westerners at the conference hope to raise labor conditions in India, China, and Japan to a level closer to those prevailing in the Occident. This, in their opinion, would ease their competitive problem. Naturally, however, the Orient has not taken kindly to these proposals. Cheap labor is regarded in the East as the main competitive advantage that they possess in manufacture. Why should they throw it away? Japanese spokesmen talk of reciprocal concessions. They mean a reduction of tariff barriers against Oriental manufactures. In this way the increased costs of manufacture which would be involved by shorter hours and higher wages would be counterbalanced by decreased prices in the importing markets. One, in short, would offset the other. But on such terms there would be no point in leveling up labor competition from the Western producers' standpoint. There you have the problem.

Bringing the East up to the West in the matter of labor standards cannot be done by international conferences. They have been tried before. The last labor convention was signed in Washington in 1919. Soon after, the British Government authorized an inquiry among its consuls as to the prevailing labor conditions. The replies were printed in booklet form. One of the replies, from the consul in Foochow, in Fukien Province, included this statement:

To get a picture of the inland parts of Fukien, I would suggest reflection on the fact that until about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Highlands of Scotland were occupied by primitive clans under their own princes, as little accustomed to take orders from, or model their conduct upon, Edinburgh or London as the Ch'en clan of Yung-Ch'un appears to be to obey Foochow or Peking today.

If for Ch'en Kuo-hui we read MacDonald of Keppoch, and for Li Pu-ch'ing of San Chiao-tsun, we read MacIan of Glencoe, and if we suppose that we are living in the year 1690, we will perhaps be nearer appreciating the point of view of the above-named gentry than if we suppose them and their neighbors to be twentieth century politicians alive to all the discussions of Washington or Geneva conferences.

Some progress has been made since 1920, and in Japan, particularly, the textile industry can teach the West some lessons in modernization. But the lesson has not changed. The leveling up required by the Washington conference requires much more than the signature on international agreements of Oriental delegates. Labor is poorly paid in the East because the East is poor. The Orient will have to develop considerably in wealth and in labor consciousness before there can be any leveling up. It will have to go through the same progress, in short, that the Western world went through—a rise in wealth and an advance in labor consciousness.

This does not mean that the Orient has a competitive advantage which will enable the Orient to outsell any other producer. Cheap labor is not necessarily cheap. On the contrary, it is generally dearer than dear labor. It is notorious, for instance, that prior to the Civil War the labor of the Negro slaves was more expensive than wage labor.

These and other illustrations are forgotten whenever a competitive situation arises calling for political interpretation. A recent occasion was the President's reference to copper prices. Senator Wheeler, in criticizing the statement, referred to the need for protecting American labor from the "slave" labor of Africa. He spoke without his book; in other words, the records of the United States Tariff Commission.

In its last report on copper costs the commission estimated the output of the Rhodesian mines at 0.39 ton of ore per man per day as against 4.75 tons in the United States. Thus, for all his higher wages, or because of them, the American was about 15 times more efficient than the "slave." It is costs per ton that count; just as, in textile manufacture, it is costs per unit of cloth.

In recent years we have heard a lot about cheap Oriental labor. But Oriental labor has been cheap for many years. What has made cheap labor of such concern nowadays is that in Japanese textiles it has been combined with skill and managerial ability. It is strange that this aspect of the subject should receive such scant attention—at least according to the newspapers—at the Washington conference.

If a 'Cop' Beats a Beat to Beat a Beat What Is a Beating—a Beat or a Beat?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 12—It does beat all what Americans have done to beat new meanings into the good old English word beat. Meanings for this monosyllable which the copyright owners, the ancient Teutons, never thought of, are recorded as Americanisms in the second installment of the "Dictionary of American English," shortly to be published by the University of Chicago Press.

This news is really a beat for the University of Chicago reporter who got the story about volume two of the dictionary. That use of beat, by the way, a bit of journalistic shop talk, came into use around the year 1875, the dictionary shows.

Quite a bit earlier was the adaptation of the word to mean surpass or excel. "I never saw the beat of it," "That beats anything," and like phrases were invented by Americans before the middle of the nineteenth century.

Use of the word in the phrase "dead-beat," to mean a shiftless person, is traced back to 1871. "To beat one's way," used to express the idea of hitch-hiking when non-paying itinerants traveled in box-cars and "on the rails," gained currency about 1887.

"Beat" used to mean "excel," as in the phrase, "He beat me at tennis," is an Americanism, also. So is the use of the word to mean "to overcome by astonishment," a usage dating from 1835.

But the English have done some adapting of the word to new uses themselves. "Beat" used to mean a watchman's or policeman's round, is not an Americanism, but an English meaning with a history of over 100 years of respectability.

The first section of the American Dictionary was published last autumn, 10 years after the enterprise was begun. That volume was labeled "A to Baggage." The second volume, soon to appear, is known as "Baggage to C." It will take quite a few years to get to the Z's. Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, is one editor of the American work, and James R. Hulbert, professor of English at the University of Chicago, is the other.

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Dignity Tumbles as Gridirons Present Their Annual Fantasy

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Fifteen pseudo justices, each wielding a rubber stamp, sang to President Roosevelt Saturday night that his Supreme Court plan was "de-lousy."

It was all in fun in the roasting that the Gridiron Club, the famed dining organization of newspaper men, gives public men and public policies every spring.

Along with the President and Vice-President Garner, Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Stone listened as the 15 wearers of black silk robes sang:

"So, if we're pressed to state our view,
We'll hold our noses and say to you—
It's delib'rate, it's deceptive, . . . it's de-lousy."

Other guests included Speaker Bankhead, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Agriculture and Commerce, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, many high in the Administration and representative groups from Congress, industry and foreign diplomats.

Sit-down strikes, governmental reorganization and other issues of the day came in for barbs.

There were serious moments too. The President and Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, spoke, but in accordance with the club's tradition no reporters were present.

G. O. P. Victory

One skit depicted the Republican Party recapturing the Government in 1941 by a sit-down strike and installing John L. Lewis as President.

Mr. Lewis was a guest, as was his rival, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The opening of the scene, set in the east room of the White House, showed Republican Chairman John D. M. Hamilton, Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon, Henry Cabot Lodge and Arthur Vandenberg lounging about in disreputable morning attire and toppers. Trouser seats were worn through, also the seats of chairs.

Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, waving a great sword, sought to dislodge the sit-downers for "that great soul who has never been right, but for whom I would sacrifice my last lung —Franklin D. Roosevelt," but got only jeers.

He might have succeeded, but the machine which was to spray tear gas manufactured from three of the President's Jackson Day speeches, four of his Victory Day speeches and 40 of his messages to Congress would only play "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The strike was declared won when a messenger brought Mr. Hamilton reports that Republican sit-downers held the Senate, House and all departments.

Amid some scowls and jeers, Mr. Hamilton called out the new President, John L. Lewis.

"Why shouldn't I be your President?" inquired Mr. Lewis. "Ain't I the man that showed you how?"

All members of the rubber-stamp Supreme Court resembled Caspar Milquetoast—drooping blond mustaches, little round straw hats and all.

At Call of Clerk

They entered to the regular call of the court clerk.

One justice complained the court was crowded, but another replied. "What do you expect in a packed court—a private room and bath?"

Court opened with a choral obeisance to the White House:

"Nobody knows the opinion I sign,
"Nobody knows but Franklin."

The court disposed of applicants to practice before it by admitting all who contributed over $1000 to the last Democratic campaign fund and directing others to take their cases to the Circuit Courts of Appeal.

It held unconstitutional a Congressional act requiring the flowers that used to bloom in the spring to bloom only in the winter, but reversed itself when Attorney General Cummings advised the bill was on the President's "must" list.

"I've won a case in the Supreme Court at last!" exclaimed Mr. Cummings.

A White House messenger put the court in its place, however, by bringing in a stack of laws and saying:

"Come on, get a move on, and hold these new laws constitutional. The President wants them. It took him almost two hours this morning to get them through Congress. There's a crisis."

"How do I know what's in them?" asked the Chief Justice.

Don't Have to Know

"You don't have to know," answered the messenger. "Even Congress doesn't know that. You don't think you're better than Congress, do you?"

"There isn't anybody, not even a chief justice, who isn't better than Congress," answered the chief justice, but he put the court to work with its rubber stamps.

In another skit a group of friends sat down in the home of a prince of privilege to hear a fireside chat by the President, but only gibberish came out. At the end Mrs. Union League declared herself converted to the New Deal.

"Nonsense," said the host, "you couldn't understand a word he said."

"Of course, not," answered Mrs. Union League. "But what difference does it make? Oh, that lovely, lovely voice!"

Another showed Senators Copeland, Nye, Burke, Reynolds, Bridges, Holt and Herring. Senator Copeland reported President Roosevelt was trying to buy a 1934 endorsement he gave Senator Burke, bitter opponent now of the President's judiciary change proposals.

"Nothing doing," said the Nebraskan. "I know when I've got a good thing. Tell him he'll have to go higher than that."

All repeated together their motto: "We care not who writes our country's laws if we may write the endorsements."

The club installed G. Gould Lincoln of the Washington Evening Star as president and received as new members George E. Durno, of International News Service; Erwin D. Canham, of The Christian Science Monitor; John Lambert, of the Washington Times; Turner Catledge of the New York Times, and J Maxon Cunningham, a limited member.

Dr. Ham Is Honored

OAKLAND, Calif., April 10 (AP)—Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, president-elect of Mount Holyoke College for women in Massachusetts, was granted an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws yesterday by Mills College, the West's oldest college for women.

British Laborite Assails Hepburn On Strike Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The attitude of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, in connection with the General Motors strike situation in Oshawa, is "typical of the incapacity of many people to see both sides of the question where labor unrest is concerned," in the opinion of Herbert Morrison, Labor member of the British Parliament and president of the London City Council.

Recalling that the Oshawa plant of the General Motors company is owned by American capital, Mr. Morrsion, speaking at a dinner held under the auspices of the New Leader, Rand School publication, at the Manhattan Opera House here last night, declared that if the Ontario prime minister "wants to be exclusively Canadian on the labor side, he must, in fairness, be exclusively Canadian on the capital side."

"That might prove awkward for Canada," he declared. "Capital has long come to be international in its operations. I do not complain; Canada does not complain. That being deemed all right, it is not fair that Canadian labor should also have an affiliation with the trade movement of the United States."

Labor Party's Growth

Mr. Morrison described the building up of the Labor Party in England and warned American labor that it would not be able to build a great political party in a few months. Instead, years of work, study and self-education were necessary.

"Our first victory of 1934 followed 20 years of solid organizing and education work," he said. "We had educated ourselves, which is just as important as educating others. We had made ourselves fit for power. We had fought election after election throughout London, thus acquiring electoral experience and knowledge of public opinion.

"We sought to fight every election everywhere, every time. We were strictly independent of all other political parties. We did not back candidates of other parties. We stood on our own feet, found our own funds, framed our own policy and fought all comers.

"Shortly before I left England for America, London labor had won its second and greatest victory at a London County Council election. For a second three years—and it may be for all time—labor will rule the capital city of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The London County Council is such a great municipality that its organization and operations are more like those of a government than a municipality. It is second in importance only to the British Parliament itself."

Basis of Confidence

Mr. Morrison gave four reasons why "London's millions have such confidence in the London Labor Party." First, he said, labor's administration was "efficient, business-like, clean and upright"; second, it was "public-spirited and not sectional in its outlook, thinking of London as a whole"; third, its policy was "progressive, decisive and planned," since "it thinks before it acts, looks ahead, acts with promptitude and clear-cut decision," and fourth, "it keeps its promises and does not make promises unless it can keep them; London labor does not cheat the electors."

"So the people of London—not only regular labor voters, but most of the liberals and many conservatives—have come to believe in our capacity and trustworthiness," he added. "We have won their respect and confidence—not by mere shouting and denunciation, but by work, knowledge and achievement."

Mr. Morrison flew here from Los Angeles yesterday and his address last night was the only one he will make in New York. It is his second trip to the United States.

Teachers Told to Avoid Partisanship in School

SPOKANE, Wash., April 12 (AP)—School teachers who test their pet theories by spreading "propaganda" in classrooms drew criticism April 8 from Orville C. Pratt, president of the National Education Association.

"The teacher is a citizen and has exactly the same rights as other citizens; but no citizen, teacher or not, has any right to use the schools to spread his particular brand of propaganda," Mr. Pratt told a meeting of the Northwest Education Association. He upheld a teacher's right to deal with controversial subjects, but not as an advocate of one side or the other.

St. Paul Lobby Sit-Down Results in Prosecution

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10 (AP)—One man was under arrest and five others, two unidentified, were sought by police today on complaints growing out of the people's lobby sit-down occupation of the State Senate chamber Monday night.

The complaint, signed by state Senator Harry Wing, Carlton, charged the lobbyists with committing a gross misdemeanor by occupying the Senate chambers to demand passage of a $17,000,000 relief bill.

Mine Area Quiet After Clash Of C. I. O. and Rival Union

PICHER, Okla., April 12 (AP)—Truculent lead and zinc workers returned to their jobs today in an atmosphere made tense by a violent week-end in which nine were shot, with leaders of an unaffiliated group announcing determination to "prevent C. I. O. unionization of this territory."

The wounding of eight men and a boy at Galena, Kan., yesterday by gunfire from a headquarters of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers climaxed a week-end of beatings and floggings and brought this terse statement of plans of the group opposed to the Committee for Industrial Organization:

"We will continue our attempts to prevent C. I. O. unionization of this territory."

Signed by the president, F. W. (Mike) Evans, that notice was posted at the headquarters here of the Tri-State Mine, Metal and Smelter Workers' Union, which claims 8000 members in this rich mine area of Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas.

C. I. O. Pushes Campaign

Reid Robinson, C. I. O. organizer, retorted, "We're definitely going to keep on with C. I. O. organization in the lead and zinc field. These men need to be organized for their own protection.

"I regret tremendously that anyone was hurt," he said of the shooting, "but our men did not retaliate until they were forced to protect their lives and property at Galena."

The week-end toll included the flogging of Constable Ray Keller at Hockerville, Okla., in addition to the Galena shooting and the beating of a number of men here.

Announced intention of the C. I. O. through its affiliate, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, to attempt organization in this newly prosperous district provided the background for the outbreak.

The C. I. O. through Mr. Robinson of the International (yellow button) Union called a meeting here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Evans of the Tri-State (blue card) Union called one for noon, "as a show of strength." Reporters estimated 5000 blue card men massed here.

Mr. Evans explained the blue card union opposition to the C. I. O.:

"Two years ago the international called a strike which lasted seven weeks. We organized the tri-state and broke the strike. We don't want any more strikes or anyone connected with the international taking our men."

Mr. Evans said the international now has only a few members; that his has 8000, most of whom were yellow button men before the strike two years ago.

As miners swarmed here from all over the district yesterday, Glenn Hickman, secretary of the Picher union, handed them pick handles from tri-state headquarters.

About noon, 30 men carrying blue cards raided the unoccupied international headquarters here.

Sporadic street fights followed. More than a dozen men were treated for minor injuries. There was no C. I. O. meeting.

From tri-state headquarters word spread that the C. I. O. would meet at nearby Treece, Kan. Three truckloads of pick handle-armed men went to Treece and splintered furniture in international headquarters. The trek to Galena started.

Battle Is Started

At a signal, the blue card men started a boisterous, laughing, pick handle brandishing march toward international headquarters — only three blocks away down Main Street, Galena.

As the procession neared a miner standing on a street corner remarked "we're ready for them here." A few men scurried into international headquarters.

The marchers reached International Hall. A man broke ranks, smashed a union building window.

Immediately there was a burst of gunfire from inside.

Three marchers dropped, wounded. Others, confused, fled in all directions. A few picked up their fallen comrades.

Smoke bombs, apparently hurled by marchers, smashed against the union hall. None went inside and the smoke only added to confusion in the street.

Labor Disputes Beset Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

consider. It has agreed to talk again with union representatives April 19.

Already employers have tried to stem the rising discontent with wage and other concessions. Sixty thousand men and girls employed in engineering trades will receive an increase of 24 cents a week beginning tomorrow.

Three thousand clerks of the Unemployment Assistance Board were given higher pay scales and longer holidays from April 1. Many firms have announced they will give cash donations or extra holidays in commemoration of the Coronation next month.

One major cause of labor unrest has been the charge that the Government's $7,500,000,000 rearmament program has brought no general wage increases. Labor leaders have declared labor should share in the armament profits. Labor also had resented the growing tendency to establish factories in the London area, away from the north, where the unions first became strong.

Iron Works Strike

Typical of the discontent is a strike now under way at a Beardmore, Scot., iron works which has a large backlog of orders for new warships as well as for the subsidized sister liner to the Queen Mary.

Thus far the Ministry of Labor, armed with laws framed to prevent a repetition of the general strike of 1926, has been able to avoid nation-wide walkouts.

British trade unions already have gained most of the concessions which have been objectives in the recent automobile strikes in the United States.

"We are two generations ahead of the United States in labor legislation," said a Ministry of Labor official. Britain recognized unions as collective bargaining agents as far back as 1871—a concession just being made in some American industries.

More than one third of the industrial workers of Great Britain—3,770,000 out of 11,000,000 in 1935—are members of trade unions.

General Strike Ban

Almost the only point on which British labor is less favorably situated than American labor is the absolute ban on stoppage of public services and the stern measures to prevent another general strike.

Also, unemployment relief is not generally paid to striking workers. The dole is paid only to a man out of work through no fault of his own. In practice, however, there are a few exceptions.

The British Government possesses no powers of compulsory arbitration, but when disputes over wages, hours and working conditions come up, the awards of government arbitrators usually are accepted. It seeks to prevent strikes ever starting. Conciliation offices are maintained in principal industrial centers, and these keep in constant touch both with employers and labor, seeking to iron out differences informally.

More extensive machinery is available if conciliation fails and a strike or lockout impends and both parties consent to its invocation.

A permanent court of arbitration of three members, representing labor, employers and the Government, handles most disputes. Special arbitration boards, or a single arbitrator, may be appointed with the consent of all parties. Every effort is made to keep proceedings informal and to obtain unanimous agreement.

In the most stubborn disputes the Ministry of Labor appoints a court of inquiry, with or without the consent of the parties, which makes a report as soon as possible. The general public usually accepts such a report as fair and supports the side accepting the settlement suggested.

No Class Struggle, Ford Official Says

DETROIT, April 12 (AP)—William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, said in a radio address last night there is no class struggle in America.

"Here are no classes," he said, "and the struggle is one struggle in which all participate for the fuller life."

"There exists more right than wrong in every condition that surrounds us today," he declared. "Speaking of our own country and time, current commotion is usually local and circumscribed. With our national weakness for publicity, every popgun may masquerade as the trump of doom. Enter a city that has been headlined as a center of strife and you find 99 per cent of the people quietly occupied with their own concerns.

"In human affairs there naturally comes what engineers call the 'vibration period.' Every moving mechanism has a point at which it vibrates, but as speed is changed balance is restored. The motorist experiences this every day, without fear that his car is being shattered. What a mistake to interpret a period of social vibration as the shattering of society. It is merely a sign that society is seeking a balance of forces at another level."

General Electric And Union Confer

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Demands for wage increases totaling $13,000,000 annually were discussed in a conference today between representatives of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America and William R. Burrows, General Electric Company's vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

The union delegates, headed by James B. Carey, are demanding a flat 10-cent-per-hour increase all along the line for 61,000 employees.

No agreement was reached prior to the noon recess. Neither Mr. Carey nor Mr. Burrows would comment on the results of this morning's conference but Mr. Carey said he hoped an agreement might be reached today.

Eleven delegates representing General Electric plants at Cleveland, Ohio; York, Penna.; New Kensington, Penna.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Lynn, Mass.; Schenectady, N. Y., and Fort Wayne, Ind., attended the conference.

WKBH Is Serving Large Sections Of Three States

With Monitor Newscasters

LA CROSSE, Wis. — Station WKBH, located here, is shown by recent surveys to serve 11 counties in Wisconsin, three in Minnesota and three in Iowa, with a population of more than half a million.

Among the 60,000 owners of radio sets in the area served by WKBH, "The Monitor Views the News" enjoys a large audience, declares Joseph Callaway, former president and manager of the station. Presented daily as a regular feature since September by Mr. Callaway, the Monitor news radiocast is also presented in combination with other news at various periods of the day.

Mr. Callaway purchased the station in 1925, as an adjunct to his music store. At that time, it was known as WABN. Now withdrawn from active management, Mr. Callaway has reserved two hours of time daily which he fills as part of his advertising agency business. WKBH's antenna power has been doubled to 1000 watts and it has become a full-time station.

The policy of the station has always been one of public service, says Mr. Callaway. He believes this policy has been fruitful, and points to the large number of contracts covering daily programs of several years' duration.

One account he considers a record. A local bakery company signed up for a half-hour radiocast nine years ago, and has continued daily except Sundays ever since.

Chief engineer and chief announcer of WKBH are, respectively, Alvin Leeman and Jack Foster.

This is article number 62 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, April 14.

Telephone Company Is Next Objective In C. I. O. Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Unionization of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, whose assets of $4,200,000,000 and pay roll carrying the names of 270,000 workers make it the nation's largest corporation, today had emerged as the next definitive objective of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Progress made during a few weeks of "missionary" work now justifies the announcement, according to the committee's spokesmen in this field, that the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, is ready to charter eight American Telephone & Telegraph locals by May.

Announcement of the campaign on this front came through James B. Carey, president of the union, which has been exploring the situation in the plants of the Western Electric and Bell laboratories from coast to coast and distributing promotional literature. Reports were "most encouraging," he declared, adding that district machinery had been set up to facilitate enrollment of workers and that the drive would extend into all sections of the telephone system.

Officials of the corporation would not define their stand on the union move upon its employee ranks. Arthur W. Page, a vice-president, said the company would remain silent "for the present."

New York Subway Increases Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Pay rises aggregating $1,120,910 a year will become effective on April 25 for 1113 employees of the independent city-owned subway system here. The increases range from $2.40 to $14 a week, and along with them there will be established an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week. The agreement on the wage advances was reached by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Board of Transportation and spokesmen for the workers here last Saturday.

Executives and the supervisory, engineering and clerical staffs do not come within the range of the wage boosts, but their pay schedules will be the subject of a survey to be made soon, a report on which will, in turn, result in conferences.

Mayor LaGuardia declared he was "highly gratified" over the agreement by the Board of Transportation to these wage advances, saying he thought the rates had been worked out "on a fair and equitable basis for all concerned", and were "in keeping with the modern trends of direct conferences between employers and the elected representatives of the employees."

The Mayor said the new rates for mechanical workers were equal to or higher than those embodied in the working agreements which the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, had with the Pennsylvania system and other railroads throughout the country.

Archaeologist Named

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13 (AP)—The Institute for Advanced Study disclosed yesterday the appointment of Prof. William Campbell of Wellesley College to be field archaeologist in charge of excavations at Antioch for six years.

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New U. S. Strike Threatened In Canadian Auto Dispute

OSHAWA, Ont., April 12 (AP)—Striking employees of General Motors of Canada looked to Detroit today for the next move toward settlement of their four-day-old strike demanding union recognition for the United Automobile Workers of America.

Peace negotiations at Oshawa, where 3700 strikers picketed the closed plant, and at Toronto were completely suspended after Premier Mitchell Hepburn refused to receive a strike committee that included Hugh Thompson, representative of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Mr. Hepburn described Mr. Thompson as "a foreign agitator" and not a representative of the workers in Canada.

Repeated statements by Mr. Thompson and Homer Martin, international union president, that a new General Motors strike might be called in the United States led strikers to believe the next step would come from Detroit.

"If they don't make cars in Canada under union conditions," Mr. Martin told a mass meeting Saturday night, "they won't make them in the United States."

Says Pact Covers Canada

The union president asserted the agreement ending the United States strike was intended by union negotiators to cover Canadian workers as well.

"We'll give them a little time to make up their minds," said Mr. Martin, who quoted William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, as urging him to "let this thing ride for a few days."

A company spokesman declared the corporation has no intention of attempting to reopen the Oshawa plant's production division at present. The department that supplies spare parts to auto dealers, however, was opened Saturday while pickets booed the 60 employees who entered the plant.

Claims Union Gains

"The situation has not changed so far as we are concerned," declared C. H. Millard, local union head, "except that a considerable portion of the 60 who worked Saturday as breakers joined the union Saturday night."

John L. Lewis's C. I. O. drive in Canada, in contrast with the situation in the United States, has received the support of the Toronto Trades and Labor Congress, composed mostly of American Federation of Labor unions.

The daily loss to workers in Oshawa and Windsor, where another plant is tied up by the strike, is $25,000, the company declared in a statement which placed the loss of firms supplying raw materials at $150,000 a day.

Martin Assails Hepburn As 'Bungler' in Strike

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, termed Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario "a bungler."

Addressing a meeting of union workers here yesterday, Mr. Martin said, "Premier Hepburn's threat to call out troops if disorder developed was the biggest political mistake of his career."

In referring to Henry Ford, Mr. Martin declared: "King Henry is up against a proposition he cannot beat. He will have to change his mind just as General Motors and Walter Chrysler did."

For the American Federation of Labor and William Green, its president, Mr. Martin had apologies. "I apologize," he said, "for their inability to see that we are in a new day of mass production."

Trout Mentioned, Court Adjourns To Inspect Brook

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 12 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis, hearing testimony in a zoning case, suddenly perked up when Attorney Joseph A. Greene declared "there is a trout stream crossing the land of my client."

"Do you mean a first class trout stream?" the Court asked.

"A real one with lots of fish in it," Mr. Greene replied.

"Mr. Greene," inquired the Court, "have you ever caught a trout?"

"I never have, Your Honor."

"Mr. Greene, you have missed one of the thrills of a lifetime. If you wish I'll provide you with a fine ounce-and-three quarter rod and let you go after one when the season opens."

"Thank you for your offer, Your Honor," replied Mr. Greene, who obviously was no fisherman, "but I can cut a pole myself."

"A rod, not a pole," the Justice corrected. "But getting back to the proposition, I think I should like to inspect the property and try the brook."

The justice then adjourned the case until after the trout season.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Push Rival Drives In Electric Trade

PITTSBURGH, April 12 (AP)—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—strengthened by a charter rushed from the American Federation of Labor in Washington by plane—intensified today its drive to enroll 8000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing plant in East Pittsburgh.

The new local prepared to open headquarters about a block from the offices of its opponent in the drive to unionize the Westinghouse plant, the United Electrical Workers of America, affiliated with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

A. R. Johnson, assistant business manager of the brotherhood, announced the charter for the East Pittsburgh local had been hurried to him from the American Federation of Labor. He claimed his union had already netted 1600 membership applications.

But titian-haired Margaret Darin, aggressive young secretary of the Lewis group, countered with the claim that her union had enrolled a majority of the Westinghouse workers. Her organization demands a conference Friday with the firm's management to negotiate a contract.

Lewis aides also moved to obtain contracts—similar to those signed by Carnegie-Illinois and other large subsidiaries of U. S. Steel—with three independent steel producers. A total of 50 steel producers now have followed the lead of Carnegie-Illinois, first of "big steel" to sign, the Lewis group said.

Green Challenged By Georgia Unions

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12 (AP)—The Georgia Federation of Labor, in the face of a suspension threat, challenged today the right of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to demand that it act against suspended unions and those sympathetic to the C. I. O.

The committee defied Mr. Green on four counts by refusing:

1. To agree to expel all local unions affiliated with suspended international unions.
2. To demand the resignation of A. Steve Nance, president of the Georgia federation, for activity with the committee for industrial organization, and to remove him if he declined to resign.
3. To remove the office of the Georgia federation from its present location adjoining Mr. Nance's office as director for wearing apparel organizations.
4. To agree not to seat any delegate in the convention of the Georgia federation who is in the employ or of actively supporting a suspended union.

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Baldwin Warns on Dictatorships In Talk on Coming Resignation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 12—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin used plain words in warning his countrymen against Fascism and Communism in a speech at Worcester Saturday, when he also spoke his farewell to the constituency which he has represented continuously in Parliament throughout the whole 29 years of his political career.

His speech was characteristically impersonal. Besides the appeal for support for his parliamentary successor in the constituency and some affectionate personal reminiscences of his associations with Worcestershire he added only an exhortation to Britain to continue its traditional constitutional system of evolutionary government as opposed to trying any of the more violent methods of either Fascism or Communism. To this appeal, Premier Paul van Zeeland's sweeping electoral victory over his youthful Fascist opponent Léon Degrelle in Brussels yesterday affords interesting commentary.

Mr. Baldwin warned against those "ideas alien to the ideas which we hold in this country." He specified these alien ideas were communism and fascism.

But he made it clear that he had complete confidence in the common sense of the people, declaring, "I don't think this country is in danger of having a mass consciousness." Then he warned: "But don't let us, in our happy-go-lucky way, think that such a thing cannot come to Britain."

He made further reference to governmental changes in referring to the speedier transportation methods that rule on the highways today, as follows:

"Today you may drive with safety on roads 60 miles an hour. But if this country ever tries to travel in a constitutional change at 60 miles an hour, the Constitution will be wrecked, and it will be wrecked as it always has been in these rapid changes—in disaster and bloodshed."

The proceedings at Worcester included the announcement of the appointment of a committee to choose a Conservative candidate to succeed Mr. Baldwin in his constituency, a move which seems to confirm the expectation that the Premier will himself accept a title and a seat in the House of Lords.

The impending Cabinet changes when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeds Mr. Baldwin as head of the Government after the coronation and the Imperial Conference, are meanwhile being settled so far as possible to maintain the existing balance of political parties and to retain the administration's essentially national character.

The long-awaited announcement of Prime Minister Baldwin's coming resignation has produced today a state of appreciation of this great statesman's long and distinguished service to Great Britain. For bitterly as some of his measures have been opposed by individuals, there is general agreements of political parties in honoring the unselfishness of his untiring patriotism and devotion to duty and his consistent championship of social betterment and democratic ideals.

While it is recognized that his decision to retire from the Premiership—motived solely as it has been by personal considerations—is irrevocable, nevertheless it is still hoped that he may be able to remain in some less exacting position in the Cabinet where his conciliatory and moderating influence as a trusted elder statesman would be very greatly valued.

Moro Rebel Movement Reported as Spreading

MANILA, April 12 (AP)—Amid reports of spreading Moro insurgency, 500 constabulary men prepared today to attack the main fort of Moslum rebels who launched guerrilla warfare against the government on Mindanao Island more than a week ago.

Advices from Dansalan, provincial capital, said the soldiers concentrated for the attack after the failure of all efforts to bring about a peaceable surrender. At the same time, Moro outlaws were found encamped in three other forts of the district—Lalabuin, Maciu and Taraka—and they refused to surrender on promises of immunity from criminal charges.

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What's the Hurry?

L. N. A.

Corgi Not So Sure About It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The little Welsh corgi seems to resent being taken for a walk by Suzie of Makinak, prize-winning Alsatian from Manitoba.

I mean to say, corgis don't need nursemaids!

"Hey, Suzie!" the pup seems to say, "Don't walk so fast. Your feet are bigger than mine, and I'm running already."

But the Alsatian takes no notice. She was told to look after the corgi and take corgi for a walk, so corgi is going to be looked after and is going to be taken for a walk, and no argument.

So the corgi keeps quiet. It's no use making a fuss.

Madrid Troops Wreck Bridge To Isolate Insurgent Force

MADRID, April 12 (AP)—Gen. José Miaja, Government commander, announced last night that the bridge over the River Manzanares, the insurgents' means of communication with their University City forces, had been dynamited.

New positions occupied by Government troops in last night's fighting, he said, assured "complete domination" of all points where insurgents mught be expected to re-establish communications.

(Dynamiting of the strategic bridge apparently isolated the insurgent forces in University City, northwest Madrid suburb.

(The University City position has been one of the insurgents' chief vantage points in their long siege of the Capital and has been the center of almost continual fighting.)

The Government forces last night attacked Aravaca, north of Casa de Campo, park on Madrid's western edge. They continued their attacks on Aguila hill and a group of houses adjoining Casa de Campo lake.

The insurgent besiegers of Madrid, hard-pressed by the Government's offensive, struck back with the heaviest artillery bombardment Madrid has suffered since the early days of the five-month siege.

For 45 minutes insurgent gunners poured shells into the city at intervals as brief as two minutes.

Residential districts aswell as the down-town section suffered from the bombardment. The Gran Via, Madrid's Broadway, suffered the heaviest punishment. Pedestrians scurried into ground floors and basement retreats.

Rebels Tighten Blockade Along Basque Coast With Stronger Fleet

EL FERROL, Spain, April 12 (AP)—The insurgent fleet, augmented by the swift new warship Neptuno, tightened its blockade of the Basque coast of Northern Spain today in an effort to starve out the defenders of Government-held Bilbao.

The Neptuno, laid down by the Government before the civil war began, was designed as a 2000-ton mine layer carrying four 4.7-inch and four 44 millemeter guns, but when she took up her station with the blockade fleet yesterday her armament was disclosed to have taken her out of her original class.

The fleet, half the size of the Government navy, lay just within the three-mile limit and shelled the seaboard highway to prevent Asturians from sending reinforcements to the hard-pressed Basques.

The shelling of the coast, coupled with the blockade patrol, continued day and night. Range finders of the fleet's guns are set for the road, making night firing effective.

The unremitting bombardment has forced Asturian supply convoys from the east to use poor secondary roads far back from the coast over long detouring routes.

The Neptuno, fourth warship to be completed by the insurgent naval command at El Ferrol since the civil war started, made its debut by shelling Santander

In isolated engagements the Government has lost one destroyer, the Almirante Juan Ferrandiz, sunk by the cruiser Canarias Sept. 27, 1936, and five submarines sunk or captured. The insurgents have not lost one major unit of their fleet.

Two of the submarines were lost off El Ferrol and three in the Mediterranean. In addition several major units of the Government navy have been damaged by insurgent attacks.

The insurgent navy has increased from a single aged destroyer and two old gunboats to a total tonnage of 43,225, excluding small craft and converted merchantships, or more than half that of the 77,091-ton navy of the Government.

Planetarium Shows EclipseBeforehand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 12—A dress rehearsal for the coming eclipse of the sun ended here the other day before it started. The Adler Planetarium decided to show, with the aid of its star machine and artificial sky, just how things will look on June 8-9—or June 9-8—to folks who happen to be in the south Pacific Ocean at that time.

The trained moon and sun of the planetarium's huge many-lighted machine demonstrated how this eclipse, the longest in some 1200 years, starting on June 9, will pass over the international date line and close its performance on June 8. That is, it will still be June 9 where it started out, but June 8 on the other side of the date line.

The moon, explained Prof. Philip Fox, director of the planetarium, gets in between the sun and the earth at this time and as the two travel along the moon's shadow is cast down on the earth in a narrow, 8000-mile arc. At sunrise on June 9 the shadow will appear east of the Solomon Islands. Moving east it will cross the international date line at 180 degrees, and on the other side of the line it will be June 8. It will still be June 8 in this part of the world when the shadow disappears in the dusk over the mountains of Peru.

Wodehouse Books in Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An experimental run of short stories by Saki recorded on gramophone disks by the National Institute for the Blind, under its "Talking Books" scheme has proved so successful that it is to be followed by a series of P. G. Wodehouse stories. Half the cost of production is borne by St. Dunstan's.

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Belgian Election Fascist Maneuver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 12—The by-election in Brussels was precipitated by the Rexists. It was a deliberate political maneuver with a double motive behind it: first, the hope of an improbable but not impossible Rexist victory in the strategically important Brussels circumscription; and secondly, the utilization of the election as a valuable part of the vigorous propaganda campaign which the Rexists are constantly carrying on throughout Belgium.

Had Dr. van Zeeland not consented to run against M. Degrelle, there was good reason to believe the latter might have won. The normal opposition candidate in this particular Brussels district would be a left-wing Socialist or quite possible a Communist. If the Communists had put up a strong candidate to oppose the Rexist chief, M. Degrelle might very conceivably have received the votes of all the conservative Roman Catholics and Flemish nationalists which would probably have given him a victory over the combined Communist, Socialist and left-wing liberal votes. As it was, Communists, Socialists, Liberals and Roman Catholics all polled together for Premier van Zeeland.

The outcome of the election is important, therefore, as evidence that the great majority of the Belgian people retain their love of liberty and of constitutional democracy. Nothing short of the solid conviction that these cherished possessions would be endangered by a Rexist victory could have united behind Dr. van Zeeland such dissimilar groups as conservative Roman Catholics and Communists.

Premier van Zeeland waged his campaign chiefly on his record of the past two years. He pointed out the success of his National Government guiding Belgium out of deep economic depression and starting her along the road to business recovery. Unemployment has been greatly reduced and financial stability restored after the fall of the currency in 1935, and certain social and labor reforms have been inaugurated.

Léon Degrelle fought the election along his usual lines of denouncing all the Government parties as corrupt. He accuses Dr. van Zeeland of being simultaneously under the influence of the big bankers and of the Marxists.

The election had considerable international significance because of the question of Belgium's "neutrality"—of her position and role in the new agreements now being negotiated to replace the Locarno accords. In the elaboration of Belgium's new status, much depends on the extent to which the country and its Government are really independent of foreign influence.

Though the text of the new accord between Great Britain, France and Belgium is not published, it is known that the two great powers have released Belgium from her obligation to help them if they are attacked by Germany, and this fact is believed to have materially helped Dr. van Zeeland's cause.

The Premier also gained prestige through being invited by the French and British Governments to investigate the question of reducing trade barriers.

Premier van Zeeland has on the whole won for himself the recognition of being equally free from partiality toward either France or Germany—though he is sometimes said to lean a bit toward Britain. M. Degrelle, on the other hand, is generally believed to be closely linked through the National Socialist or fascist character of his Rexist movement, with Germany and Italy. There is little doubt that a Rexist regime in Belgium would resemble somewhat and tend to co-operate more closely with the authoritarian regimes than with the democratic powers.

Another issue upon which the election sheds significant light is the question of Flemish Nationalism or separatism. Brussels is a bi-lingual city, about evenly divided between the Flemish and Walloon populations. Since M. Degrelle, though a Walloon himself, had espoused the cause of the Flemish Nationalists, the election outcome seems to show that separatism is not held in high favor even by many of the Flemings.

Giant Cruiser Rushed to Spain

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons today that Great Britain, while guarding her shipping "at sea" in the Bay of Biscay, could not protect British food ships within the three-mile limit of Bilbao.

Mr. Baldwin outlined the Government stand, reached at a sudden Sunday meeting of the Cabinet.

While insisting that the British Government was neither extending belligerent rights to the Spanish insurgent besiegers of Bilbao nor tolerating "any interference with British shipping at sea," Mr Baldwin explained:

"They (the British Government) are, however, warning British shipping that in view of conditions at present prevailing in the neighborhood of Bilbao they should not, for practical reasons and in view of the risks against which it is at present impossible to protect them, go into the area as long as these conditions prevail."

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, asked: "Does not the Government's position amount to a blockade of Bilbao?"

"No," replied Mr. Baldwin decisively.

Amid rousing Labor cheers, Mayor Attlee shouted:

"Then, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of these answers, I give notice that I shall ask for a day to discuss the failure of His Majesty's Government to give protection to merchant ships!"

The 42,000-ton Hood, largest battle cruiser of the British fleet and alone almost the equal of the total tonnage of 43,225 of the insurgent fleet, neared the waters off the blockaded port, its commander under special instructions from the Admiralty to take necessary action.

Already established on patrol were the cruiser Shropshire and the destroyers Blanche, Beagle, Brazen and Brilliant, face to face with the 10 insurgent warships of the blockading fleet.

British warships would make no difference, diplomatic sources at St. Jean de Luz, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, said Gen. Francisco Franco told Sir Henry Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain.

"We are prepared to risk an international incident," the note was said to have read, "but the ships will not get through."

The destroyer Blanche carried the Admiralty's warning to six British freighters, driven into St. Jean de Luz by the threatening guns of insurgent warships, to remain in harbor and not to attempt to go to Bilbao.

Shipping circles expected the order to be amplified later by advice to abandon their Basque destinations or proceed within the three-mile limit at their own risk.

The captain of one ship, the Marie Llewellyn, asked the Spanish Consulate at Bayonne for instructions, failing which, he said, he would ask French courts for permission to sell the cargo of potatoes for the Bilbao Government.

The Defense Council of the Basque Government, allied with Madrid, broadcast a denial from Bilbao that a true blockade had been established under the meaning of international law.

Food cargoes do not come under the prohibited list of the 27-nation committee for isolating the civil war but General Franco has announced that he considers sending food to his enemies "an act of war" against him.

The fact that Britain had not recognized either the Government or the insurgents as belligerents under international law, and therefore could not recognize the right of either to establish a blockade, was said to have been the crux of the Cabinet's problem.

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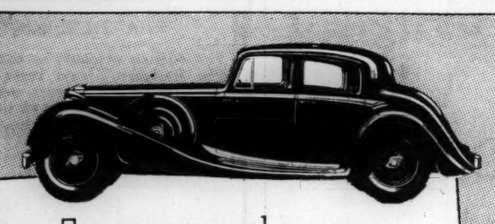

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British Films—What's Wrong? Collapse of Oldest Company Laid to Hollywood's Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Gaumont-British Company, the oldest film company in the British Isles, is gradually to cease production of fictional pictures. Its present schedule of production is to be taken over by General Distributors, Ltd., whose head is Mr. C. M. Woolf, who till 1935 was a director of Gaumont-British, from whom he resigned after an amicable difference of opinion.

Gaumont-British have a capital of £6,000,000; their studios at Shepherd's Bush, London, built in 1933 at enormous cost, are among the most elaborately equipped in the world. They have a chain of several hundred cinema houses all over Britain. They have produced some of the most celebrated of recent English films, including "The Secret Agent," adapted from a novel by Somerset Maugham, "Sabotage," adapted from a novel by Joseph Conrad, "The Rome Express," and "Jack's the Boy." They have many famous British stars in their employment, including Jessie Matthews, Jack Hulbert, John Gielgud, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Nova Pilbeam. Their directors include such men as Alfred Hitchcock, best-known of British producers, and Robert Stevenson, who directed "Tudor Rose." Gaumont-British intend to continue producing educational and news films, but these enterprises will keep only a tithe of their staff and plant in employment.

This collapse of a famous company has caused widespread interest and speculation in Britain. It follows a year of wild financial expansion. In the first ten months of 1936 investors poured money into British films. Production reached its peak, and expenses soared. A temper of riotous optimism prevailed everywhere. This received a great shock in November, when it was announced that the overdraft of Gaumont-British at the National Provincial Bank had risen in one year by £482,000 to £1,149,785. Rumors became current that an American company was about to get control of Gaumont-British, and these gained renewed currency in the beginning of 1937.

These disturbing activities have tended to undermine confidence in the British film industry, whose previous reputation appears to have rested primarily on the success of "The Private Life of Henry VIII," which is said to have grossed £500,000. The people who invested £13,000,000 in British films during 1936 are clamoring to know why British pictures fail in the markets of the world.

One reason that is being advanced is that British stars fail, when in British films, to rival those of Hollywood in public appeal. Inquiries of American exhibitors are said to have resulted in the following list in order of popularity during 1936—Shirley Temple, Clark Gable, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Robert Taylor, Joe E. Brown, Dick Powell, Joan Crawford, Claudette Colbert, Jeanette MacDonald, and Gary Cooper. A similar return from British exhibitors lists Shirley Temple, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, Gracie Fields, Clark Gable, Laurel and Hardy, Jessie Matthews, James Cagney, Wallace Beery, Greta Garbo, and Norma Shearer. Both Britain and America agree in placing Shirley Temple at the head of all rivals. It is noted that no British player succeeds in getting a place in the American list, while only two are mentioned even in the British ranking.

Who's at Fault?

Investigations made by the trade paper, "The Daily Film Renter," suggests that not only British stars, but also British films in general, are at fault in their estimate of British taste. White-collar workers, and people living in retirement on fixed incomes in such places as Bournemouth and Dorking appear to find British films extremely satisfactory, according to reports made from cinema-owners catering to the needs of this class. But such audiences comprise only a small section of British cinema-goers. The great bulk of these is made up of working class people who are said to dislike British films. They prefer rough, vigorous American films, and laugh at the refined accents in which supposed crooks speak in English pictures. They are annoyed at the interest which English pictures show in historical subjects, and want effective melodrama, and films developing the theme of the shop-girl who falls in love with the millionaire and marries him among scenes of splendor.

At the same time, British investors are gaining some comfort from the fact that United Artists have already secured a £1,000,000 of American bookings for British pictures during 1937.

Organizer

International

Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister

Grand Rapids, Mich., Woman Named to Organize Women of the Democratic Party

New Deal Moves To Consolidate Its Woman Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A far cry from the traditional cartoon of the "suffragette" is Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has been named to organize the woman vote for the Democratic Party.

Mrs. McAllister is a Junior Leaguer and mother of two small girls, who turned her ability and charms to the political field shortly after her graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1920.

Announcement of Mrs. McAllister's appointment to the post at Democratic national headquarters here coincided with the election of her husband to an eight-year term on the Michigan Supreme Court. He ran on the Democratic ticket, supporting the President's plan for court reform.

The Democrats first displayed a preference for young, lively women workers when they appointed Mrs. May Thompson Evans of Raleigh, N. C., a few weeks ago, to be assistant director of the women's division.

Active planning and directing will still remain, however, in the hands of "Molly" Dewson, who won recognition for women at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia and was earlier instrumental in getting important federal appointments for women.

Recently, after Mrs. Roosevelt had had the two new appointees at the White House to get acquainted with them, she wrote in her newspaper column, "Both these young ladies are young and pretty and that is a great advantage in political work, for it makes the gentlemen so much happier when you have to take up their time.

"However, youth and beauty will not get you very far permanently, unless you have a few more solid qualities behind them. There is no question that women who are going to work in their party's political organization, no matter what the party may be, will need tact, and perseverance, the wisdom of the serpent and the guileless appearance of a dove."

Mrs. Roosevelt's comments recall Miss Dewson's office motto for women workers, "Be patient, pleasant and persistent."

Both Mrs. McAllister and Mrs. Evans have had thorough grounding in politics. Mrs. Evans served as a clerk of a North Carolina legislative committee to get first-hand experience. Later she was director of the state employment service and national re-employment service.

Mrs. McAllister has been active and successful in organization work among Democratic women in Michigan. Last June she was delegate-at-large to the national convention and was one of 14 women serving on a platform advisory committee. She is past president of the Grand Rapids Junior League and a member of the state board of the American Association of University Women.

The two will direct the work of 15,000 "reporters" who were organized by Miss Dewson and the former women's division director, Mrs. James M. Wolfe, to know all the answers to questions about the New Deal that women voters in their localities might want to know. Mrs. Evans will pay special attention to arousing southern women to vote on present day issues instead of according to their Democratic tradition.

Canadian Movies Total $27,173,400 Business in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In point of number of theaters and value of receipts, Toronto occupied the leading position in the motion picture theater business in 1935, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In that year Toronto had 95 theaters with 20,362,200 admissions and receipts of $4,771,700. Montreal was second with 61 theaters, 20,744,600 admissions and receipts of $4,535,000. Vancouver ranked third with 31 theaters, 8,640,700 admissions and $1,765,000 receipts. Winnipeg was fourth with 27 theaters, 6,727,000 admissions and receipts of $1,511,900.

In Canada in 1935 the report stated that there were 856 motion picture houses, with a total of 116,976,500 paid admissions and receipts of $27,173,400 (exclusive of amusement taxes), an increase over 1934, when the 799 motion picture houses reported 107,718,000 admissions and receipts of $25,338,100. The average per capita expenditure on motion picture entertainment in 1935 was $2.48 as compared with $2.34 in 1934. As the seating capacity of the 856 houses in 1935 was 525,317, their is one motion picture theater for every 12,800 persons and one seat for every 21 persons.

In a survey of expenditures for motion pictures, figures showed that expenditures declined more slowly than purchases of the commodities of retail trade during the recent trade depression while retail sales responded more quickly with the coming of recovery than patronage of the motion picture houses.

But in 1935, when confidence in recovery had been established, retail sales rose by 5 per cent, while motion picture receipts increased by 7 per cent.

Wooden $5 Check Offered, Endorsed, Cashed by Bank

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12 (AP)—Dr. A. J. Colton won't take wooden nickels—but he wrote a wooden check.

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Ousted Sit-Downers Jailed for Week-End

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 12 (AP)—Four men and two women arrested during the forcible eviction of 70 sit-down demonstrators from Gov. Martin L. Davey's office were to be arraigned on riot charges today while members of the Ohio Workers Alliance prepared to renew demands for "adequate" relief.

The half-dozen sit-downers scheduled to appear in municipal court were charged with inciting a riot and creating a nuisance. Conviction on the riot charge carries a maximum fine of $500 and a 30-day jail sentnce. Conviction for creating a nuisance carries a maximum fine of $100.

Unable to furnish bond set at $1500 each, the six in jail over the week-end were booked as: Ben Gray of Cleveland, president of the alliance; John Monarch of Dayton, Jessie Josephson, John Chiller, and Morris Jaffa, all of Cleveland, and Johnnie Williams, Cleveland Negro woman.

The sit-downers, who said they were relief clients, were ousted Friday from Governor Davey's State House office by 20 sheriff deputies after they had remained there for 52 hours. The sit-downers demanded a $50,000,000 appropriation for relief but the Governor said the State's depleted general revenue fund precluded the possibility of appropriating funds even approaching that amount.

Dr. Nelson Takes Office At Dillard University

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 10 (AP)—Dr. William Stuart Nelson was inaugurated yesterday as president of Dillard University.

He succeeds Dr. W. W. Alexander, who served as acting president of the newly founded institution. Educated at Howard and Yale Universities, Dr. Nelson was president of Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., before coming to Dillard.

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Aid for Young British Workers: Shorter Week and Half-Holiday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Large numbers of young persons under 18 years of age will benefit if the recommendations of the Departmental Committee set up by the Home Secretary to examine the hours and conditions of their work are adopted.

Since the passing of the Factories and Workshops Act of 1901, and the Shops Act of 1934, limits have been set to the number of hours young persons may labor. But, although certain classes of young workers undoubtedly have been protected, others—those employed in what are known as "unregulated occupations"—have managed to slip through the legislative net and to find themselves imposed upon.

For the benefit of this class of workers the committee proposes that regulations of hours, overtime and night work should be by means of uniform statutory limitation. All young workers employed in factories and warehouses and on docks should be included in the Factories Act which is now before Parliament. The remainder should be, so far as possible, brought within the scope of the Shops Act of 1394.

Rigid Curb on Overtime

Pending comprehensive legislation for all young persons—which should aim at the restriction of their weekly hours to something substantially less than 48, with suitable provision for further day-time education — the members of the committee offer various practical suggestions.

The normal week, they say, should not exceed 48 hours, and the normal day 10, including all intervals. A strictly limited overtime should be permitted for those over 16; it should be entirely prohibited for those under 16. Night work for a period of 11 hours, including the hours between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., should be prohibited. Intervals for meals should be fixed by statute. Young persons who are employed on a Sunday should receive a compensatory holiday during the week. There should be a half-holiday from, at the latest, 1:30 p. m. once every week.

Kept Away From Homes

Enforcement of the regulation of hours of those employed in connection with factories, docks and warehouses, should, the members of the committee say, be entrusted to the factory department of the home office, and in the case of the remainder of young persons—with, possibly, the exception of those employed by railway companies—regulation should be in the hands of the local authorities who are at present responsible for the administration of the Shops Acts.

Evidence given before the committee by various interested bodies suggested that control of some kind could not be applied too early. Nearly half the number of boys employed on vans, especially those connected with laundries, bakeries, and with aerated water factories, were found to be working for more than 48 hours a week.

A considerable number were working more than 63 hours, exclusive of mealtimes, and substantial overtime was being worked during periods of seasonal pressure.

Boys were found, in certain instances, to be working on jobs which kept them away from home for one or more nights. Others were being turned adrift for hours in strange towns while vans were being loaded for return journeys. Others were required to start their rounds at 4:40 a. m.

Excessive Periods of Work

There were, too, the youths who work as page boys, lift boys, and hotel and cinema attendants whose hours, although not always continuous, are yet spread over long periods—lasting as long as 72 hours a week, or, in one isolated case which came to light, as long as 84 hours.

Such conditions, it is felt, are not merely inhuman, but alarmingly inconsistent with modern educational standards and health standards. The child is easy prey to unscrupulous employment. Proud of what he regards as his newly-found independence he complains but little, knowing but little of working conditions and of the adherence to justice which must balance them. Too often the committee found he is spoiled before he has had opportunity to make even so much as a fair start.

Philippine Women Open Fight for Vote

MANILA, April 12 (AP)—Women of the Philippines, who in two years won and lost the right to vote, began their long-awaited uphill battle for permanent suffrage under the new constitution, April 10.

They started registering for a plebiscite April 30 in which they must obtain 300,000 favorable votes to make constitutional suffrage effective.

Amid predictions of government officials that apathy among women would defeat the undertaking, feminist leaders expressed confidence they would muster more than 300,000 registrants.

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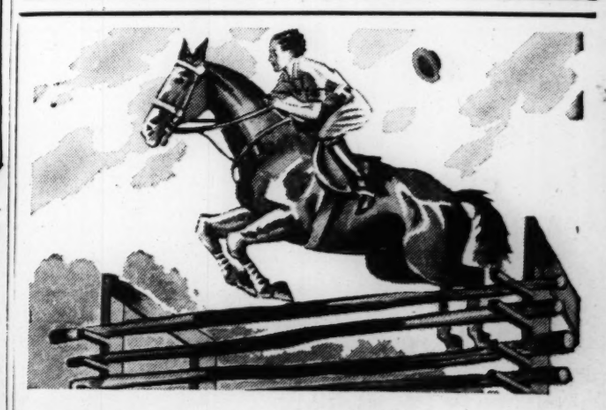

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for boys and girls appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Labor Greeted Wagner Act As Magna Charta of Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The Wagner-Connery National Labor Relations Act, signed by the President July 5, 1935, was hailed by the American Federation of Labor as the "Magna Carta of the labor movement."

The measure passed the Senate 63 to 12, and swept through the House without record vote, after being revised in committee following the NRA decision in an effort to safeguard its constitutionality. It re-enacted Section 7A of the outlawed NIRA, and went further. It was designed to outlaw company unions, but in its broader aspect provided machinery for federal supervision of collective bargaining. Its sponsor, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, in a comprehensive explanation and defense before the Senate March 31, declared it was "directed against the proved causes of nation-wide industrial conflict," and was capable, if applied, of settling the sit-down strike movement. On the other hand, it was denounced on passage by the National Association of Manufacturers, and a committee of 53 lawyers of the American Liberty League pronounced it unconstitutional.

The law established the National Labor Relations Board with authority to hold plant elections to determine employee wishes in collective bargaining and representation with the "majority rule" provision that if a majority of workers favored a particular union the latter should bargain for all the workers.

Unfair Practice Defined

The act defined in permanent law five unfair labor practices in which employers were forbidden to engage subject to "cease and desist" orders by the independent labor board, which were reviewable by the courts:

1. Interfering with or coercing employees in collective bargaining.
2. Dominating a labor organization or contributing to its financial support.
3. Discriminating in employment with a view to encouraging or discouraging labor unions.
4. Discharging an employee for filing charges under the act.
5. Refusing to bargain collectively with employee representatives.

Curbed by Injunctions

The Wagner Act has been largely ineffective because of restraining injunctions secured by employers.

In June, 1936, the board sought to conduct a preliminary hearing among General Motors employees at St. Louis, Mo., but the automobile firm tied it up by injunction, rendering it virtually powerless in the sit-down strike that followed. The court held the Federal Government had no jurisdiction over automobile workers under authority of Mr. Justice Sutherland's opinion in the Carter coal case that both the employment relationship and strikes flowing from it are matters of local concern. The Sutherland opinion setting a momentous landmark in the field held:

The relation of employer and employee is a local relation. At common law it is one of the domestic relations. . . . Such effect as they (labor "controversies and evils") may have upon commerce, however extensive it may be, is secondary and indirect. An increase in the greatness of the effect adds to its importance. It does not alter its character.

Held Local Matters

In split decisions, the Supreme Court has held that mining, manufacturing and agriculture are all "local" matters, hence outside federal, and inside state, control. These decisions incidentally are largely responsible for recent demands for a constitutional amendment, and for the President's court reorganization proposal.

The Wagner Act came before the Supreme Court in five cases. In three of these, the argument against the law was that Congress, under the "commerce clause," did not have power to regulate labor relationships in production industries. These cases include the Fruehauf Trailer Company, the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and a clothing manufacturer.

Two other cases involved the Associated Press and the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, whose workers are directly engaged in interstate commerce. The argument in the Associated Press turned largely on the charge that federal regulation would abridge freedom of press, under the First Amendment; in the bus case, that such regulation was contrary to the "due process clause" of the Fifth Amendment, on the ground that it would deny freedom of contract between employer and workers.

Typical Case Cited

The Greyhound case is typical. When Section 7(A) of NIRA was enacted, the company set up a company union which forbade, among other things, the workers to bargain through outside representatives. Evidence shows undercover labor espionage agents and spies were employed, and the labor board found that, as a result of such information, workers who joined an outside union were discharged. The board sought enforcement of its authority but was halted by the courts.

Again, some employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation in 1934 joined the Amalgamated Steel Workers Union. Evidence accumulated by the labor board shows that vigorous anti-union activities were used by the company, which is the fourth largest steel producer in the United States. More important union officials were said to have been shadowed. The home of the union's financial secretary, where a union meeting had taken place, was surrounded day and night by Jones & Laughlin private police, the reports say. In the company town, severe economic weapons were used against the organization. In July, 1935, the union's president and vice-president were discharged, and other unionists met the same fate.

Court Reverses Board

It was before the sit-down strike, and the workers did not resort to force, but trustingly submitted their case to the Labor Relations Board, which officially found that 10 discharges were in violation of the act. However, with the Sutherland Coal Company opinion before it, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit held that the Federal Government had no judisdiction in bringing aid to the steel company's employees.

In much the same way, authority of the board was similarly blocked, after it found nine men had been discharged by the Fruehauf Trailer Company, large manufacturer of trailers, on the basis of their union activities, as divulged by a Pinkerton agent, posing as a worker planted in the union local.

It was on the basis of these cases that Mr. Wagner last week exclaimed in the Senate:

"The sit-down has been used only in protest against repeated violations of industrial liberties which Congress has recognized. The sit-down, even in the few cases where labor has used it effectively, has succeeded in winning for labor only such industrial liberties as both law and morals have long sanctioned.

"The sit-down has been provoked by the long-standing ruthless tactics of a few great corporations who have hamstrung the National Labor Relations Board by invoking court actions. . . .

"The organized and calculated and cold-blooded sit-down against federal law has come, as always, not from the common people, but from a few great vested interests."

National Labor Relations Board

Wide World

Donald Wakefield Smith Of Washington — **Dr. J. Warren Madden** Chairman, of Clarendon, Va. — **Edwin S. Smith** Of Alexandria, Va.

Judiciary

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed satisfaction with the decisions but drew attention to the four-judge "conservative" minority which had opposed four of them. They pointed out the closely divided character of the present court and the singular position held by Mr. Associate Justice Roberts, whose switch from the "conservative" to the "liberal" side proved the decisive factor in four of the five cases.

The nationally expressed will of the people, the President's friends argued, as shown by the elections and the acts of Congress, should not be left dependent upon the will of a single judge.

It was noticeable that nearly every early comment on the Wagner Act decision dealt with it in respect to the President's reorganization fight.

Prevailing sentiment in Washington over the decision was surprise. Though the constitutional formula worked out by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes to support the Wagner Act applied to the steel industry in the Jones-Laughlin case did not show a clear cut reversal of the earlier precedent in the Carter Coal Company case, yet many observers saw as complete a change-over here as in the specific reversal of the original minimum wage case, handed down a few weeks ago. In some quarters it was argued that the court majority had avoided the appearance of a reversal while actually offering one, in extending the Interstate Commerce clause to cover the steel, automobile and clothing industries, as well as admitting federal control of the employer-employee relationship in interstate bus and wire service.

It was this contention of an implied "reversal" that advocates of the President's court change plan seemed bent upon underlining. It proved their original contention, they declared, that there was "nothing wrong with the Constitution or Congress but that there was something wrong with the attitude of the Supreme Court members."

On the whole, however, majority sentiment here seemed to be that Mr. Roosevelt's victory in the Wagner Labor Act might provide a defeat for his larger purpose of court reorganization

This was an amendment to the President's plan providing for a temporary, rather than permanent increase in the size of the court membership, with the ultimate objective of a continuing court of nine rather than fifteen as envisioned by the President.

At the same time Senator Edward R. Burke (D.) of Nebraska, opponent of the President's plan, announced that in the next few days he would modify his proposed constitutional amendment for compulsory retirement at 75 years to provide that not more than two justices should retire in any one year, and that none should retire until his successor had qualified for the post.

Dr. C. P. Patterson of the University of Texas told the committee the President's plan is an unconstitutional attempt to destroy the American judicial system, and to rob states of their traditional powers.

Dr. Patterson argued that there was no emergency requiring drastic action, and assailed the centralization of power in the Federal Government.

"The object must be to reverse the holdings of the Supreme Court and to overthrow the traditional Constitution of the country," Dr. Patterson said. "As an American first and a Democrat second, I am loath to believe this nation will repudiate its glorious history."

John H. Crocker, Houston lawyer, told the committee that the Supreme Court always had been favorable toward labor.

"It is difficult to perceive just what else the courts might be asked to do in labor's behalf," he said.

Chicago Hears Both Sides On President's Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 12—The big guns of both sides in the Supreme Court reorganization conflict have been flashing here. Chicagoans last week had a taste of the battle that has for the most part been concentrated in the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing room in Washington.

Dr. Raymond Moley, one of the President's original advisers, and still a self-confessed liberal Democrat, started things off with a talk Wednesday noon before the Chicago Association of Commerce. Insisting on his own progressiveness he declared that the court proposal would not accomplish an effective democracy, because of its tendency to "weaken" the whole system. He suggested three amendments aimed at prevention of invalidation of desirable laws, the same which he previously had presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington.

Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, followed with a nation-wide radiocast on Wednesday evening, warning especially against centralization of government, which he insisted would result if the judiciary is shorn of its independence. Rights of minorities would suffer under the President's plan, he held.

Still widely regarded as something of a Nestor of the American farm movement, Governor Lowden's special word to the farmers, warning them that the voice of the city for cheaper food would drown out the rural plea for higher prices if the court were liberalized, was held significant by observers in this region.

Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, debated the issue with Thurman W. Arnold, special assistant U. S. attorney, at the Economic Club Thursday night. Both are Democrats, but Senator Burke opposes the court plan.

On Friday night the Chicago Citizens Court Defense Committee sponsored a mass meeting at which Representative Samuel B. Pettengill of Indiana joined Senator Burke in attacking the President's proposal before a large and enthusiastic audience. Efforts of questioners on the floor to make speeches in the defense of the plan were shouted down. Senator Burke dwelt at length on his contention that the plan, no matter how worked out or applied, could not but leave the court a dependent, ineffective body. Mr. Pettengill insisted that as the issue was not made a party matter in the election platforms, a Democrat now has as much right to oppose the plan as any other partisan. He said those of the majority party who oppose the plan believe that it is not and cannot be made a party measure.

Saturday night, Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, took the gauntlet to champion the administration position at another mass meeting, called by the Chicago Committee for the President's Court Plan.

"This struggle to make the federal courts a living part of our generation is not a new war," Mr. Ickes said, "but only a second battle in the same war we were fighting last November."

Those who are against Roosevelt today, he said, "are trying to maintain in power a majority of Supreme Court justices who will nullify the election of November.

"If you want to know why every man and woman of good will, why everyone who hopes that democracy may succeed in America, should be with President Roosevelt in this fight—take a look at the people who are against him."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.), of Kentucky, joined Mr. Ickes at this meeting in defense of the proposal.

Press Decision—Majority

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Mr. Justice Roberts, who frequently has held the balance of power on the court, in five to four decisions, said in his opinion:

"It is insisted that the Associated Press is in substance the press itself, that the membership consists solely of persons who own and operate newspapers, that the news is gathered solely for publication in the newspapers of members.

"Stress is laid upon the fact that this membership consists of persons of every conceivable political, economic, and religious view, that the one thing upon which the members are united is that the Associated Press shall be wholly free from partisan activity or the expression of opinions, that it shall limit its function to reporting events without bias in order that the citizens of our country, if given the facts, may be able to form their own opinions respecting them.

"The conclusion which the petitioner draws is that whatever may be the case with respect to employees in its mechanical departments, it must have absolute and unrestricted freedom to employ and to discharge those who, like Watson, edit the news, that there must not be the slightest opportunity for any bias of prejudice personally entertained by an editorial employee to color or to destroy what he writes and that the Associated Press cannot be free to furnish unbiased and impartial news reports unless it is equally free to determine for itself the partiality or bias of editorial employees.

"So it is said that any regulation protective of union activities, or the right collectively to bargain on the part of such employees, is necessarily an invalid invasion of the freedom of the press.

"We think the contention not only has no relevance to the circumstances of the instant case but is an unsound generalization. The ostensible reason for Watson's discharge as embodied in the records of the petitioner, is 'solely on the grounds of his work not being on a basis for which he has shown capability.'

The Stand on Bias

"The petitioner did not assert and does not now claim that he had shown bias in the past. It does not claim that by reason of his connection with the union he will be likely, as the petitioner honestly believes, to show bias in the future. The actual reason for his discharge as shown by the unattacked finding of the board, was his guild activity and his agitation for collective bargaining.

"The statute does not preclude a discharge on the ostensible grounds for the petitioner's action; it forbids discharge for what has been found to be the real motive of the petitioner.

"These considerations answer the suggestion that if the petitioner believed its policy of impartiality was likely to be subverted by Watson's continued service, Congress was without power to interdict his discharge. No such question is here for decision. Neither before the board (National Labor Relations Board) nor in the court below nor here has the petitioner professed such belief. It seeks to bar all regulation by contending that regulation in a situation not presented would be invalid. Courts deal with cases upon the basis of the facts disclosed, never with non-existent and assumed circumstances.

"The act does not compel the petitioner to employ anyone; it does not require that the petitioner retain in its employ an incompetent editor or one who fails faithfully to edit the news to reflect the facts without bias or prejudice.

No Guarantee of Tenure

"The act permits a discharge for any reason other than union activity or agitation for collective bargaining with employees.

"The restoration of Watson to his former position in no sense guarantees his continuance in petitioner's employ.

"The petitioner is at liberty, whenever occasion may arise, to exercise its undoubted right to sever his relationship for any cause that seems to it proper save only as a punishment for, or discouragement of, such activities as the act declares permissible."

The majority opinion affirmed an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing the Associated Press to reinstate Morris Watson, a New York editorial employee.

Watson contended he had been dismissed because of activities in connection with the American Newspaper Guild. The Associated Press said he was discharged because his work was not up to his proven capability.

The Guild charged the press association had violated the labor relations act by discouraging membership in a labor organization.

It was contended by the press association that the legislation violated freedom of the press, and took property without due process of law.

Press Decision—Minority

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Justice Sutherland's minority opinion dealt only with the freedom-of-the press issue. But it said the minority did not agree with other issues in the case.

"The Associated Press," Mr. Justice Sutherland wrote, "is engaged in collecting, editing and distributing news to its members, publishers of some 1300 newspapers throughout the United States. These newspapers represent many diverse policies and many differences in points of view. It, obviously, is essential that the news furnished should not only be without suppression but that it should be, as far as possible, free from color, bias or distortion.

"Such is the long-established policy of the Associated Press. If the congressional act here involved, upon its face or in its present application abridges the freedom of the petitioner to carry its policy into effect, the act to that extent falls under the condemnation of the First Amendment. . . .

"The destruction or abridgement of free press—which constitutes one of the most dependable avenues through which information of public and governmental activities may be transmitted to the people—would be an event so evil in its consequences that the least approach toward that end should be halted at the threshold. . . .

"Freedom is not a mere intellectual abstraction; and it is not merely a word to adorn an oration upon occasion of patriotic rejoicing. It is an intensely practical reality, capable of concrete enjoyment in a multitude of ways day by day.

"When applied to the press, the term freedom is not to be narrowly confined; and it obviously means more than publication and circulation. If freedom of the press does not inlude the right to adopt and pursue a policy without governmental restriction, it is a misnomer to call it freedom. And we may as well deny at once the right of the press freely to adopt a policy and pursue it, as to concede that right and deny the liberty to exercise an uncensored judgment in respect of the employment and discharge of the agents through whom the policy is to be effectuated.

"In a matter of such concern, the judgment of Congress—or, still less, the judgment of an administrative censor—cannot, under the Constitution, be substituted for that of the press management in respect of the employment or discharge of employees engaged in editorial work. . . .

"For many years there has been contention between labor and capital. Labor has become highly organized in a wide effort to secure and preserve its rights. The daily news with respect to labor disputes is now of vast proportion; and clearly a considerable part of petitioner's editorial service must be devoted to that subject. Such news is not only of great public interest; but an unbiased version of it is of the utmost public concern. To give a group of employers on the one hand, or a labor organization on the other, power of control over such a service is obviously to endanger the fairness and accuracy of the service.

"Strong sympathy for or strong prejudice against a given cause or the effort made to advance it has too often led to suppression or coloration of unwelcome facts. It would seem to be an exercise of only reasonable prudence for an association engaged in part in supplying the public with fair and accurate factual information with respect to the contest between labor and capital, to see that those whose activities include that service are free from either extreme sympathy or extreme prejudice one way or the other."

Character Drive Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 12—The annual Come-Clean-in-Character campaign, which is sponsored by the Charlotte Y. M. C. A., the Civitan Club, the Mecklenburg Ministerial Association and Davidson College students, has begun with a series of talks in the country schools. The Civitan Club has furnished 8000 printed cards which students will be asked to fill in with a pledge to abstain from tobacco, profanity, gambling, drinking, and cheating.

Unicameral Plan Urged By Murphy for Michigan

LANSING, Mich., April 12 (AP)—Gov. Frank Murphy advocated establishment of a unicameral legislative body in Michigan April 10 in a message vetoing a bill proposing to add the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the House of Representatives to the state administrative board. The Attorney General ruled the measure was unconstitutional because it proposed to give the speaker and lieutenant governor a civil appointment during their term of office.

The Governor said a unicameral Legislature, with higher pay for members would be preferable to the present system. As Governor General of the Philippines he was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of a unicameral body.

U. S. to See Sculptures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Sixty-eight animal sculptures by Anna Hyatt Huntington, American sculptress, will be taken on a six months' tour of the United States beginning May 2, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, announced today. The traveling exhibition will be shown at art museums and associations.

Wagner Act Wins On All Points In Sweeping Ruling

(Continued From Page 1)

did not violate freedom of the press and could be applied to the Associated Press. He also delivered the unanimous decision in the coach company case.

Chief Justice Hughes delivered the opinions in the other three cases.

Mr. Justice Roberts, as usual, spoke from memory.

The Chief Justice read rapidly and vigorously, frequently looking up to glance about the chamber.

Chief Justice Reads

"Employees," Chief Justice Hughes asserted in the Jones & Laughlin decision, "have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent (steel corporation) has to organize its business and select its own officers and agents."

The question of collective bargaining, upheld by the court in businesses engaged in interstate commerce, has been the major point of dispute in the recent series of sit-down strikes.

Under the decision, the legislation is applicable to all businesses held to be in interstate commerce.

The ruling, holding that a steel company, a trailer company and a clothing manufacturing concern were engaged in interstate commerce, broadened the applicability of the statute far beyond what its opponents contended were the proper boundaries.

The coach company admitted that its activities were in interstate commerce.

In each of the five separate decisions, the tribunal sustained orders of the National Labor Relations Board directing the reinstatement of employees who had been discharged for what the Government contended were "unfair practices."

Justice McReynolds delivered the dissenting opinion in the steel, coach company (trailer) and clothing company cases with Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler concurring. Justice Sutherland read the dissent in the Associated Press case. The same justices were in the minority in each five-to-four decision.

"The right to contract," Justice McReynolds asserted, "is fundamental and includes the privilege of selecting those with whom one is willing to assume contractual relations. This right is unduly abridged by the act now upheld.

The Press Dissent

"A private owner is deprived of power to manage his own property by freely selecting those to whom his manufacturing operations are to be entrusted. We think this cannot lawfully be done in circumstances like those here disclosed.

"It seems clear to us that Congress has transcended the powers granted."

Although Mr. Justice Sutherland read his dissent to the Associated Press decision immediately after it was delivered, Mr. Justice McReynolds did not announce the dissent to the other three cases until after all had been decided.

Looking over the audience, he said:

"I have written our joint views and I will not stop to read it. I think I can give you some understanding of what these opinions mean."

He then read provisions of the act and said it did not "prohibit strikes."

"This act is leveled at employers," he continued. "The character of employment has nothing to do with it. We are told the act is intended to prevent employers from discharging employees who belong to a labor organization. . . .

"It has been held by this court for 50 years, and especially for the last two, that manufacture is only incidentally related to interstate commerce and Congress has no power to regulate it."

The Steel Case

Reading rapidly from the steel opinion and frequently glancing about the packed courtroom, Chief Justice Hughes asserted that "the steel industry is one of the great basic industries of the United States, with ramifying activities affecting interstate commerce at every point."

"The Government," he continued, "aptly refers to the steel strike of 1919-1920 with its far-reaching consequences. The fact that there appears to have been no major disturbance in that industry in the more recent period did not dispose of the possibilities of future and like dangers to interstate commerce which Congress was entitled to foresee and to exercise its protective power to forestall.

"It is not necessary again to detail the facts as to respondent's (Jones and Laughlin) enterprise. Instead of being beyond the pale, we think that it presents in a most striking way the close and intimate relation which a manufacturing industry may have to interstate commerce and we have no doubt that Congress had constitutional authority to safeguard the right of respondent's employees to self-organization and freedom in the choice of representatives for collective bargaining."

(The legislation guaranteed collective bargaining to workmen and set up the National Labor Relations Board to aid in settling industrial disputes. It was termed "labor's Magna Carta" by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.)

"Employees," Chief Justice Hughes continued, "have correlative right to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. Restraint for the purpose of preventing an unjust interference with that right cannot be considered arbitrary or capricious. . . .

Employer Not Restricted

"The act does not interfere with the normal exercise of the right of the employer to select its employees or to discharge them. The employer may not, under cover of that right intimidate or coerce its employees with respect to their self-organization and representation, and, on the other hand, the board is not entitled to make its authority a pretext for interference with the right of discharge when that right is exercised for other reasons than such intimidation and coercion."

Union Labor Sharply Split On Worth of Wagner Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., April 12—Major points of dissatisfaction with the Wagner Labor Relations Act have kept organized labor from utilizing this so-called Magna Carta of labor to any substantial degree.

The law gives full power to the National Labor Relations Board to decide between the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor and the industrial unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This power is granted in the provision of the Wagner Act that the board shall determine the "unit of representation" for collective bargaining in each case brought before it.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. leaders feared this provision might be invoked against them, it is pointed out by one of the labor movement's principal students of the legislation. They recognized that this board of three men, appointed by the President, had the authority to make or break either of these two factions in their contest for supremacy over the American labor movement, to the extent that the Wagner Act was invoked.

Views of Labor Groups

Thus both groups held back from formally appealing to the board for enforcement of the law. Each was confident that it could hold or win the dominant position in the labor movement by its own appeal to the workers. Both believed that the issue between them ought to be settled by the choice of the workers between their respective organizations and policies, rather than by three government-appointed men in Washington.

"The law binds labor organizations to the will of the Government so far as form of organization is concerned," said one trade union official of nation repute.

This line of argument is freely granted by labor leaders on both sides to be one major explanation of why the act has not been more widely brought into play. In the case of the automobile organization drive of the C. I. O., it could be contended that the board in most of the cases to date had ruled in favor of the industrial type of union. But the C. I. O. could not be sure that this favorable tendency would hold in so vast and hotly contested a field as that of the automotive industry.

Other Reasons for Stand

Other reasons of the first importance why the Wagner Law has been so little utilized, are:

1. In cases where labor unions were not sure of a majority of the workers, it would be fatal strategy to invoke a law which provides for elections and majority rule in selection of the bargaining agent for the workers.

2. The constitutional issue was much more real than the general public is believed to have realized. There have been several lower court decisions enjoining the board from acting in case of doubtful constitutionality, particularly those where the link between a given enterprise company and interstate commerce was more remote.

Thus if labor should have called upon the Wagner Act, it risked having a lower court issue injunctions against any application of the act—just as the board was enjoined from dealing with an automotive dispute in St. Louis in the early stages of the sit-down phase. Should such an injunction have been issued, the unions would have been bound legally from any action under the law until the Supreme Court rendered its final decision. Labor could not wait for such a decision; its strategy required it to go ahead at once. And consequently, any appeal to the law which could be made grounds for a court injunction was usually avoided, and labor confined itself to invoking merely the spirit of the law.

A more detailed analysis follows:

Within the A. F. of L. there is discontent relating to the law and the craft unions. By its power to determine the voting unit, the Federal Government has the authority, when called in by labor, to wipe out craft lines and turn all employees over to an industrial union, it is felt by numerous craft leaders.

They cite an election of radio workers at a big plant at Camden, N. J. Craft unions boycotted the election, and the industrial union affiliated with the C. I. O. got the majority. But this majority was a minority of all the workers. The board then designated the C. I. O. as the representative of the entire factory force. Such a ruling wipes out craft unions.

Where labor is organized according to skilled trades, there may be several or a number of these craft unions in a company. By their nature, the members of each may compose only a minority of all the workers. To impose majority rule on such a situation breaks into the structural organization of the A. F. of L. as it has been operating for more than half a century.

Several other instances of the labor boards majority rulings swallowing up craft unions have caused a notable block of A. F. of L. thinkers to wax chary of intervention by government in the internal organization of labor. Feeling that the labor board leaned toward the industrial unionism of the C. I. O. has enhanced these doubts.

Compulsory Arbitration

The law gives the Government the right of compulsory arbitration over labor, as one of the movement's foremost students sees it. The labor world is hostile to compulsory arbitration.

On the other hand, minority labor groups have a right of protest and protection, in the judgment of various analysts of the legislation. Objectors obviously deem the defense insufficient.

Meanwhile management has found a device to scuttle the law in many concerns, it is charged. Forced by its requirements to meet and bargain with organized employees, "smart" companies here and there are conforming to the law by meeting with employees in bargaining conferences, but when the employees make their wage, hour and other demands, the company stalwartly says no. In other words, such management goes through the form of obeying the law but actually refused to do any bargaining. When the union can achieve nothing for its members, it often blows up.

Government possesses no power to compel either a company or a union to sign a contract with which it is not satisfied.

Election Difficulties

The company union also figures in the problem. Where it is operating, being plant-wide in its scope, the management wants an election on a plant-wide basis. So does the industrial union, which likewise enlists employees of all trades. In opposition the craft union seeks an election on a craft basis.

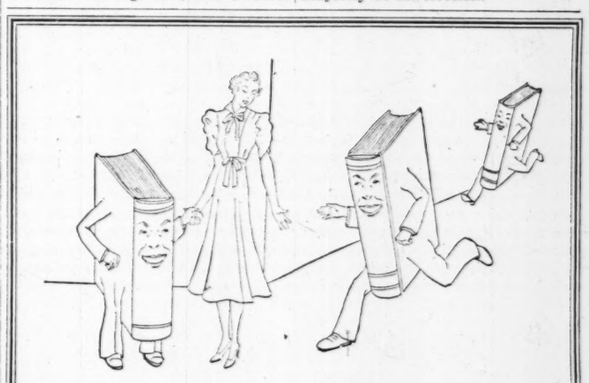
This issue, according to one critical section of labor, has been "ducked" by the board.

The election feature can be made to work, and can be worked satisfactorily, aver some of the present doubters.

Partly disagreeing, one of the shrewdest makers of labor policy when recently asked if the law could be made to work, answered, "That is a very difficult question. In some cases it can, in others it cannot."

In the process it is forecast that one or another type of labor organization will certainly get "bumped." The contradition between a factory vote and a craft vote is so inescapable that the adoption of a standard voting unit will favor one method of organization and set back another. Thus government may partially shape the national organization of labor, promoting or minimizing competing labor policies.

Aside from the dispute over election districts, many trade unionists like the right of a union, granted by the law, to bargain for all employees, if the union can show a majority at an election.



You Can
Depend on Books
to be good companions

Let a mutual friend—The Christian Science Monitor—introduce you to many new books whose acquaintance is worth cultivating. Local booksellers who advertise in the Monitor will gladly help you to choose the "latest" and "best" or will readily find for you some of your old and classic favorites.

Hughes—Refutation of Age Premise?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, hale, hearty, and probably the hardest working member of the third coordinate branch of the American Government which he heads, had a birthday anniversary this week end and thus furnished at least a striking exception to President Roosevelt's arguments about court reform and age.

The decision upholding the most essential features of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which he read today, coupled with the current constitutional crisis to make the Chief Justice's anniversary memorable.

Congratulated by President

The President himself led the nation in expressing felicitations to the Chief Justice, who attained 75 years yesterday. At the dinner of the Gridiron Club on Saturday night Mr. Roosevelt, who was only two places removed from the Chief Justice, took special occasion to congratulate the great jurist.

The entire audience of some 500 distinguished Americans and foreign diplomats rose and cheered the Chief Justice in a protracted ovation.

The incident was taken especially to illustrate the place in American life occupied by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. His role, now carried out more vigorously than ever, is to attempt to keep the Supreme Court on an even keel. On numerous historic occasions his name has led that of four dissenters from the majority view, in decisions of the court. But in other cases—as the NRA decision, the AAA case, etc., he has found his place with the majority.

Yet throughout, nobody questions his mandate to attempt to preserve the court's influence and prestige, and to make it a vital, alert, evolving branch of the Government. He shoulders great responsibilities for the court in these critical times, seeking to preserve it from attacks by bringing its decisions in line with enlightened judicial interpretation. His handiwork, on one side or the other, can be seen in virtually every decision.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes has a long record of vigorous public service. The son of a Baptist pastor, the Rev. David Charles Hughes, he was born April 11, 1862, in Glens Falls, N. Y., near the source of the Hudson River. Studious in youth, he seemed destined for the ministry, but soon showed a legal bent, was graduated from Brown University and Columbia University Law School. For over a decade, he showed his growing abilities as a young member of a great New York law firm. His wife was Miss Antoinette Carter, daughter of the senior member of his law firm.

Then public service demanded his abilities. Mr. Hughes became counsel for the Stevens committee of the New York Legislature, answering a public demand that gas company rates and methods be investigated. Successful in this first defense of public interest, he became counsel for the Armstrong commission, responding to another demand that the life insurance business should be examined with a view to housecleaning.

This great investigation, in 1905-06, resulted in a model life-insurance code in New York, copied in many other states. Mr. Hughes was established as a fearless, hard-hitting, hard-working young reformer.

Elected As Governor

But it drew Mr. Hughes into political office. Elected Governor of New York in the Democratic year 1906, he pushed still further his program of regulation of public utilities. Fighting for the establishment of regulatory commissions, and urging that the judiciary be freed from some of its burdensome duties, Mr. Hughes sought in a speech at Elmira, N. Y., on May 3, 1907, to emphasize the importance of the judges' work by saying, "The Constitution is what the judges say it is." The remark, wrenched from its context recently has been used in derogatory sense.

Re-elected Governor in 1908, Mr. Hughes joined the rousing popular fight for the direct primary. As a crusader in this and many other liberal causes, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1910, by President Taft. In decisions for nearly six years, Mr. Hughes took many strong stands against current public ptility practices.

Drafted As Candidate

Then, in 1916, he was drafted as Republican candidate to oppose President Wilson, campaigned vigorously, and lost in one of the closest decisions in American history. He was a useful director of investigations for President Wilson into wartime frauds similar to his early utility studies.

From 1921-25, Mr. Hughes served as Secretary of State for Presidents Harding and Coolidge, and by his diplomacy at the Washington Naval Conference in 1921-22 launched the first and greatest post-war effort in disarmament, which stopped an extravagant naval race and stabilized relations in the Far East for a decade. After leaving the State Department, Mr. Hughes returned to the practice of law, pleading numerous cases before the Supreme Court. He was appointed American member of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and served from 1929-30.

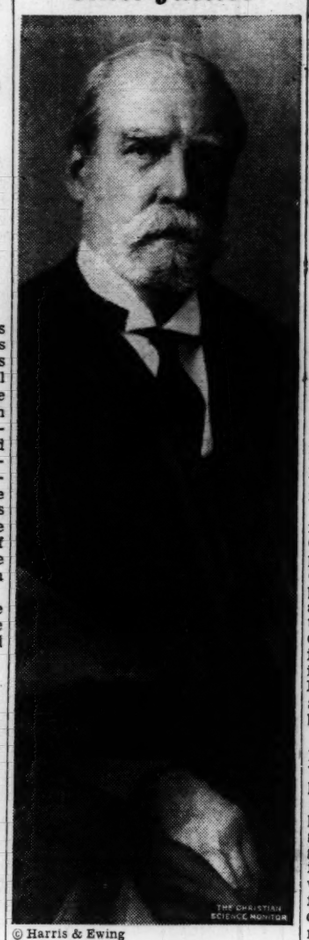
On Feb. 3, 1930, Mr. Chief Justice Taft resigned from the Supreme Court and Mr. Hughes was appointed thereto.

Played Leading Role

The Chief Justice has played his greatest role during the New Deal period. He celebrated his birthday by writing the majority decision of the court in the crucial case under the Wagner Labor Relations Act—the Jones-Laughlin Steel case. But for several years, he has been shouldering the major responsibilities under these difficult cases. He wrote the majority decisions on NRA, TVA, "hot oil," and gold clause cases, involving constitutionality, throwing out a pension system for railroad employees, and the New York minimum wage act last year. Then he spoke for the court in reversing its decision on state minimum wage legislation this year, one of the tribunal's few outright reversals.

But probably the Chief Justice's most significant moment came on this very week end when—in the midst of the constitutional crisis—he read the court's decision holding valid the most essential portion of the Wagner act.

Chief Justice



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Charles E. Hughes
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Received a Gridiron Club Ovation on the Eve of His Seventy-fifth Birthday

Planting of Pines Held Need in South

Chemists told that trees cut for pulp manufacture will require replacement if raw material is to hold out—Harvest every seven years declared possible.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL N. C., April 12—A warning that over-harvesting southern pines without reforesting will result in depletion of raw material and will impede the rise of pulp manufacturing now showing great promise of becoming a new industry in the South, was delivered today at opening sessions of the American Chemical Society's ninety-third meeting.

Harold R. Murdock, research director for the pulp division of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company, pointed out that contrary to general belief the South does not possess unlimited quantities of available pine; and unless reforestation is fostered, there is grave danger of over-development. The integration of crops with the growing of pine seedlings according to Mr. Murdock, is imperative, if a sound foundation for progress is to be built.

Southern pine, while used for paper bags and wrapping paper, was thought unavailable for newsprint, until chemists discovered methods for removing resin impurities. Today, a new era has begun in which farmer industrialist, government laboratories and chemists are working together to develop even stronger white pulps for use in the rayon and other industries demanding superior raw materials. It is generally conceded that new mills now being established in several parts of the South will make the paper mills of the United States independent of imported kraft pulps, 636,000 tons of which had to be imported last year.

It adequate reforestations is accomplished, no danger from lack of forest products is seen, for it has been demonstrated that southern pine can be reseeded and harvested every seven years, as against every 30 years necessary to reproduce Canadian stands.

"The rayon industry is a southern institution consuming over 150,000 tons of high quality pulp purchased outside the south," said Mr. Murdock. "It is up to the chemical research worker to prove that southern pine can be used for this purpose. Improved pulping and bleaching methods must be made available."

Dr. Harold S. Olcott, research associate at the Iowa State University, was presented with the second Eli Lilly and Company award in biological chemistry, consisting of a bronze medal and $1000 in cash. Presentation was made today by Dr. E. R. Weidelin, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, and president of the Chemical Society. Dr. Olcott was cited for his "contributions and promise in the study of the antoxidation of fats."

"Seaside chemistry" is one of the developments in the South in recent years. The recovery of bromine from seawater has enslaved trillions of formerly ineffective molecules of gasoline in every charge that drives a piston in an automobile engine. The demand for bromine depends largely upon the extent to which tetraethyl lead is added to gasoline, to give extra power and less carbon. Two centimeters of ethylene bromide are added to each gallon of leaded gasoline. This furnishes bromine for transforming the lead of the tetraethyl lead into lead bromide; otherwise, the free lead would alloy with ignition-points and injure them.

For every 1,000,000 parts of seawater, there are some 70 parts bromine (sodium bromide). This is extracted by sucking sea-water into the plant with powerful pumps, making it slightly acid, and then displacing the bromine by chlorine. In this way, more than 15,000 pounds of bromine are obtained daily. Plans are under way to extend the present output of the Ethyl-Dow works near Wilmington, N. C.

Starch Developed

Another noteworthy achievement, discussed this morning by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, was the factory in Mississippi where the bureau of chemistry and soils of the Department of Agriculture was shown that highly satisfactory starch can be prepared from sweet potatoes. This starch competes principally with that from Cassava, which is imported and used as an adhesive for postage stamps, envelope flaps and the like.

"In the manufacture of this starch," said Dr. Howe, "a number of difficulties have had to be overcome, not the least of which was the storage of raw material and elimination of the natural but objectionable color of the starch. Now the farmer who can grow 300 bushels of sweet potatoes per acre finds it a more profitable crop than cotton. Therefore it is very welcome in the plan of agricultural diversification."

A third example of new industry in the South is the production of newsprint, to be manufactured from the pine of east Texas, by a company recently organized. Its first mill will be erected at a point advantageous to raw materials and to distribution of the product to publishers in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Various papers, principally kraft, have long been made from a number of southern woods; and while for the last few years the possibility of newsprint has been urged, only this year has the way been found to undertake commercial production. It is now planned to produce some 150 tons daily.

Many other southern activities are of interest to the chemist. Prof. L. A. Bigelow, at Duke University, is expected to disclose new and more direct methods of making compounds of carbon and fluorine. The development has reached the stage at which it has been found possible to control the combination of organic carbon compounds with free fluorine in such a way as to avoid completely the violent reactions which formerly occurred. Such fluorine compounds are already being used commercially as cooling liquids in mechanical refrigerators, and are more and more in demand.

According to a survey of progress issued by the Chemical Society's North Carolina section, a great "chemical future" is predicted for the State.

"The finest grade of porcelain can now be successfully manufactured from North Carolina clays, which with kindred products yield a revenue of about $6,000,000 annually. "The bathtubs of the nation are glazed with North Carolina feldspar," says the report, "as are the plates from which thousands of people eat daily. Cotton, too, now affords increased by-products which every year add millions of dollars to the total value of this crop."

Uses for Cellulose

The North Carolina State College of Agriculture has been experimenting with the extraction of gossypol from cotton seed. For another thing, long staple cotton has been found no longer necessary for spinning into yarn. Under newly discovered methods, to be reported at the conference, the whole plant, boll, stalk, leaf and root, is reduced to pulp; and from this yarn is spun and plastics manufactured. Even the weevil may be utilized.

Cellulose, made from the cotton plant, can be converted into high explosive material sufficiently powerful to blow up a city, or it can be noninflammable and as insulation protect the city. It burns or it resists fire. Just as the chemist dictates.

A tabulation of the investments made in less than 10 years for establishing new chemical industries in the southern states totals up to substantially more than $50,000,000. In some instances, these industries have brought to the community the only nonseasonal enterprise available.

One readily observable instance of a basic role of chemistry is the part it has played in building up North Carolina's $500,000 highway system. The State has spent more money per capital on roads since 1921 than any other State in the Union. This is well vouched for by figures made available to the American Chemical Society.

Savants Win Sit-Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 12

Dr. Irving Langmuir, General Electric chemist and Nobel Prize winner, participated today with 25 other distinguished speakers at the American Chemical Society in a "sit-down" strike.

They were on a bus en route to the University of North Carolina from the railroad station at Durham. Eleven miles rolled by when suddenly in the middle of a wilderness the driver announced, "All out. End of the line."

Consternation reigned. The chemists, loaded down with heavy baggage, were still about a mile from the university.

"Take us to the library where we can register and deposit our bags," the researchers pleaded. "It only means a few turns of the wheel for you. A lot of us are carrying laboratory equipment, heavy liquid reagents and none too light lead and steel crucibles."

"Can't help it, orders are orders," declared the driver. "This is the end of my route. You should have taken special buses."

"But my good man, it's only a matter of a few minutes' run for you."

"Sorry," he drawled, "you will have to walk the rest of the way."

"In that case," replied the chemists, "we are sorry, too. But here we sit until you change your mind."

The sit-downers won and no aid was needed from Washington.

State Income Tax On Federal Jobs Ruled by Alphabet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 12—It all depends on which alphabetical agency a person works for, whether he pays a state income tax in the 34 states that have them, the Council of State Governments here reports. Employees of some of the new federal agencies are subject to income taxation, employees of others are exempt, and states differ in their rulings, a study made by the council shows.

A digest of opinions on this subject as given by attorney generals of three states was issued the other day as one of the new weekly bulletins of the council. This summary shows that it makes a difference whether one works for the HOLC or the PWA, for example. In Wisconsin, workers for the former must pay income taxes, employees of the latter can laugh when March 15 rolls around.

It makes a difference, too, in which state one works. Not all attorney generals see alike, and their rulings at present are the tax collector's official guide. Ultimately, no doubt, someone will appeal to a high court, and the matter will be settled conclusively, but until this is done the attorney general's word goes.

Why are some federal employees subject to income taxes and others immune? Not because some are working for agencies that are more "New Dealish" than others, but because a legal distinction is made between "sovereign functions" and "proprietary functions" of government. Long ago the Supreme Court ruled that officials performing purely governmental services, such as policing, teaching, administering justice, whether in state or national government, were exempt from income taxes, because they were employed by agencies performing "sovereign governmental functions." But the court held that income taxes must be paid by those who work for the Government when it is acting as a business organization; as, for example, when it is lending money for rural electrification, with requirements for repayment basically the same as those of a private loaning corporation. This is known as the "proprietary function" of government.

To decide just where the line shall be drawn between these two functions is not easy, and not all state legal authorities agree just where to place it. A detailed opinion rendered by Orland S. Loomis, attorney general of Wisconsin, gives that official's considered view of the proper legal classification of the new federal agencies.

In the group subject to state income taxes, he placed employees of the RFC, HOLC, FHA, REA, the Federal Land Bank, and the defunct NRA and AAA. The last two he included not because they are "proprietary" but because they had been found unconstitutional.

He classed as immune from state income taxation employees of the Farm Credit Administration, National Re-employment Service, NYA, CCC, FERA, PWA, the Resettlement Administration, and others. These alphabetical agencies, he explained, are organized for rehabilitation and relief, which are sovereign governmental functions.

West Virginia's attorney general, Clarence D. Meadows, gave an opinion similar in its general outlines to that of the Wisconsin official, but he differed with him on the status of employees of two agencies. He put FHA and HOLC employees in the "immune" class. The attorney general of Montana, Harrison Freebourn, shared the opinion of the point, however.

Coronation Year

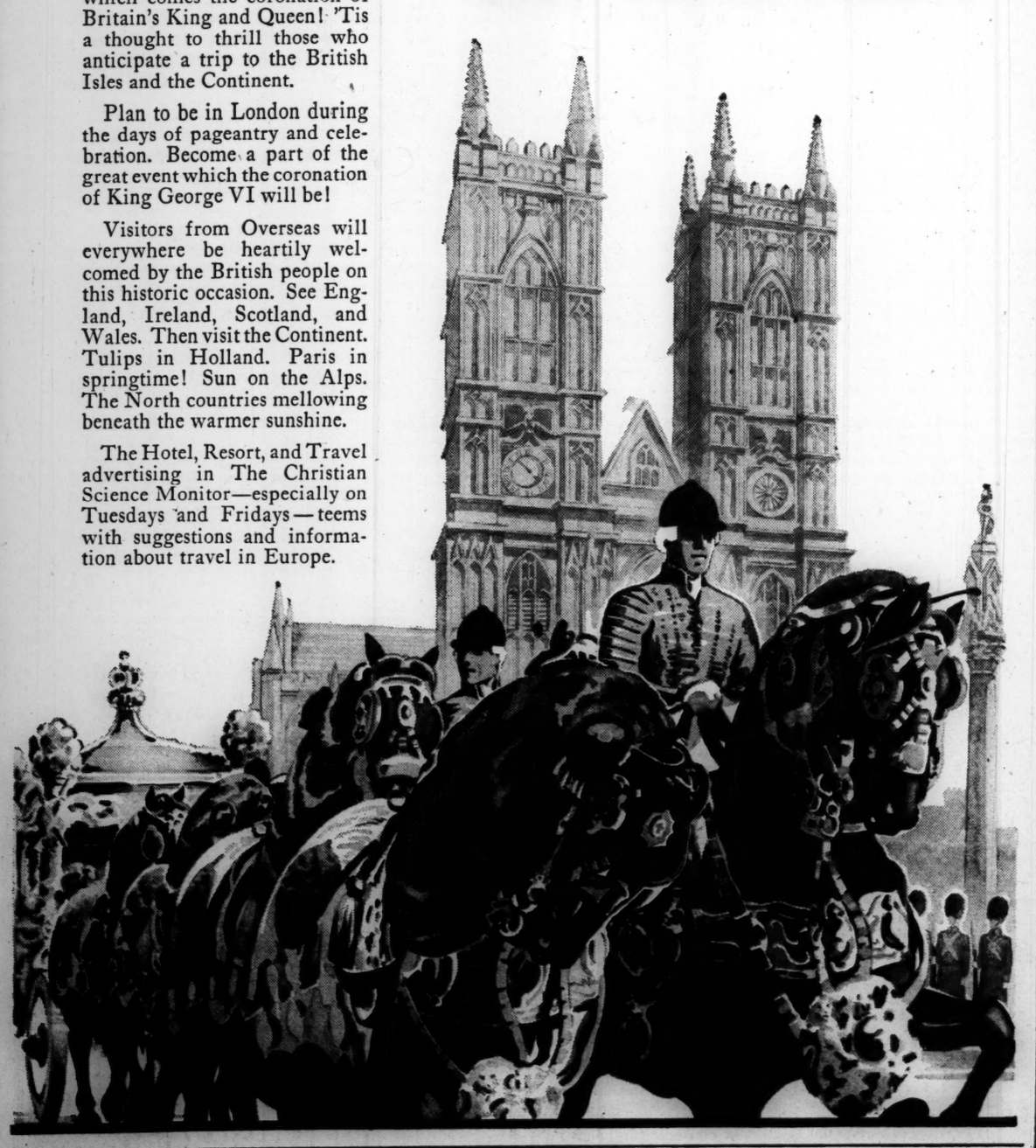
bids you speed to Great Britain and the Continent

May in England! And especially a May on the 12th of which comes the coronation of Britain's King and Queen! 'Tis a thought to thrill those who anticipate a trip to the British Isles and the Continent.

Plan to be in London during the days of pageantry and celebration. Become a part of the great event which the coronation of King George VI will be!

Visitors from Overseas will everywhere be heartily welcomed by the British people on this historic occasion. See England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Then visit the Continent. Tulips in Holland. Paris in springtime! Sun on the Alps. The North countries mellowing beneath the warmer sunshine.

The Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor—especially on Tuesdays and Fridays—teems with suggestions and information about travel in Europe.



Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on May 2, 9; June 6, 13; July 4, 11; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on May 2, June 6 and July 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 18, 25; **New York**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 18, May 16, June 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 25; May 9, 23; June 13, 27.

Oklahoma

Muskogee—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KBIX, 1500kc, on April 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 18; May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 25, May 23, June 27.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 18, 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Franklin Medal Awarded To Millikan and Debye

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—The Franklin Institute has announced that the annual Franklin medal would be awarded to Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Peter Joseph Wilhelm Debye, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin, Germany. The award was established in 1914 by Samuel Insull for those who "have done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications."

The announcement said Dr. Millikan was selected for "his isolation and measurement of the fundamental unit of electricity, the electron" and for other research on molecules. The awards will be made May 19.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (First Church): Capitol Theater, 3 p. m., April 18. Radiocast Station CKWX, 1010 kilocycles.

Ontario

Brantford: Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Kitchener: Church Edifice, 64 Water Street, North, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
London: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., April 18.
Niagara Falls: General Brock Hotel, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Toronto (Fourth Church): Massey Hall, Shuter Street at Victoria, 3:15 p. m., April 18.

Quebec

Montreal: The Former American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester Street, West, 8:30 p. m., April 19.

England

Devonshire

Paignton (auspices Society, Brixham, and First Church Torquay): The Palladium, Torquay Road, 3 p. m., April 25.

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.

London

London (auspices Fourth and Ninth Churches): Connaught Rooms, Gt. Queen Street, W. C. 2, 1:10 p. m., April 27.
London (Tenth Church): Blackheath Concert Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Norfolk

Norwich: St. Andrews Hall, 8 p. m., April 30.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: The New Coliseum, 3 p. m., April 25.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 29.

Yorkshire

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 1.

Scotland

Dumbartonshire

Hellensburgh: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Usher Hall, 8 p. m., April 28.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: Arcadia Theater, Promenade, 7:45 p. m., April 30.

Germany

Bielefeld: Eintracht Klosterplatz, 8 p. m., April 26. In German.
Frankfort (Maine): Grosser Saal des Saalbaues, Jungofstrasse 19-20, 8 p. m., April 27. In German.
Halberstadt: Elysium, Wilhelmstrasse 38, 4 p. m., April 25. In German.
Stuttgart (First Church): Stadtgarten-Saal Kanzleistrasse 50, 8 p. m., April 29. In German.

United States

Arkansas

Rogers: Church Edifice, 218 West Cherry Street, 8 p. m., April 19.

California

Burlingame: Burlingame High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 23.
Coalinga: Senior High School, Van Ness and Sunset Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 19.
Fresno: New Memorial Auditorium, Fresno Street, between N and O, 8 p. m., April 20.
Mountain View: Mountain View Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 18.
Redwood City: McKinley School Auditorium, Daune and James Street, 8 p. m., April 23.
Salinas: First Methodist Church, West San Luis Street and Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.
San Diego (Second Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 23.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.
Walnut Creek: Walnut Creek Grammar School, 3 p. m., April 18.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.
Twin Falls: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
Canton: Christian Church Auditorium, White Court and Walnut, 8 p. m., April 23
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice,
Peru: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 23. April 22.

Indiana

Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Michigan City: High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Street, 3 p. m., April 18.
Whiting: Community Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.

Iowa

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Shenandoah: Church Edifice, Fifth Avenue and Elm Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, 8:30 p. m., April 23.
Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 22.
Fitchburg: B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, Elm and Academy Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
Middleboro: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church edifice, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., April 23.
Ludington: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., April 23.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, Church and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.
Sturgis: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 22.

Minnesota

Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Montevideo: Montevideo Opera House, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
St. Paul (Second Church): The Peoples Church, 235 Pleasant Avenue, 8 p. m., April 20.
Winona: Senior High School Auditorium, Fifth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., April 19.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Webb City: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 18.

New Jersey

East Orange: Auditorium, East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 18.
Hackensack: State Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Teaneck (auspices First Church, Englewood): Teaneck High School, 3:30 p. m., April 18.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Towers Hotel, Clark and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., April 20.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8617 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., April 23.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., April 18.
Potsdam: Civic Center, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., April 19.

North Carolina

Raleigh: Raleigh Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 18.

Ohio

Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls High School Auditorium, Philomethian Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Warren: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue, corner Vine Avenue, N. E., 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (auspices First, Second, and Third Churches): Convention Hall, 3 p. m., April 18.

Oregon

Astoria: Viking Theater, Twelfth Street, between Commercial and Bond, 8 p. m., April 19.
Portland (auspices Society, Parkrose, and Churches and Society, Portland): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., April 20.
State College (Organization at the Pennsylvania State College): Home Economics Building, College Campus, 8 p. m., April 23.

South Dakota

Brookings: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 3 p. m., April 18.

Washington

Centralia: Centralia High School, 8 p. m., April 18.
Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett Avenue, 8 p. m., April 19.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
Tacoma (Second Church): Odd Fellows Temple, 3 p. m., April 18.
Walla Walla: Whitman College Chapel, Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 2:45 p. m., April 18. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Plan for All-American Court Approved by Carnegie Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—The proposal for an American Academy of International Law for the 21 American nations, constructed along the lines of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, was described with approval by Dr. James Brown Scott in the annual report of the division of international law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of which he is the director, published today.

Dr. Scott's report, coming on the eve of Pan-American Day notes that the recent Buenos Aires Conference of the American nations recommended that such an academy be established as soon as possible.

He said, in part:

"From time to time, in previous reports of the division of international law more than passing mention has been made of the development of machinery for the application and administration of international justice. The establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague is an achievement of vast importance in this development, particularly for the nations of Europe which now have in their midst, as it were, a court for the judicial settlement of any and all of the international controversies which they may wish to submit for impartial adjudication under the law of nations.

Truly a World Court

"The Permanent Court at The Hague is often referred to as the World Court, and such it truly is in the sense that its statute has been signed by some 57 states in every quarter of the globe. But international disputes susceptible of judicial settlement are affected by various factors—among them geography. By way of illustration we may refer to the type of controversy which relates especially and directly to one part or region of the world and only indirectly to the international community as a whole.

"There are, for example, European questions which we of the Americas consider as pertaining largely if not exclusively to what we call the 'Old World.' Again there are international questions arising in America which, in the opinion of the American republics, should be settled without the intervention of the rest of the world.

"This does not mean that the court established at The Hague is to be deprived of jurisdiction over a controversy to which a state of the Americas may be a party. Nor does it mean that even when both parties are states of the New World, they may not, if they so desire, lay their disputes before the Hague Court for decision.

"But it does point to the fact that in different sections of the international community special conditions have resulted in the development of international conceptions peculiarly adapted to the special needs of those regions. The broad principles of international law are universal, but their concrete application may and does vary because of particular circumstances.

Advocated Hague Plan

"It may be recalled that the Endowment long advocated the establishment of an Academy of International Law at The Hague. At its request, and with the co-operation of a Dutch Committee, the Consultative Committee of the Institute of International Law drew up statutes for the academy early in 1914. It was then planned that the formal opening of the new institution should take place in 1915, but the carrying out of such plans was, of course, rendered impossible by the outbreak of the World War.

"With the return of peace, however, work on the project was resumed, with the result that the academy was opened in 1923 and has been functioning with marked success for the past 14 years as an important factor in the development of international law. Lest it seem that in here referring to the academy the director is straying from the subject in hand—the development of international law in the Americas—it should be said at once that the American republics, following the precedent set by the establishment of the Academy at The Hague, have decided to recommend the founding of a similar institution of their own. At the recent Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires the following resolution was adopted on Dec. 16, 1936:

The Resolution

"'Convinced of the important contribution which the Academy of International Law of The Hague, in co-operation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is making to the cause of world peace; and

"'Convinced that similar benefits would be derived from the establishment of such an academy in America, in which questions of great current interest to this continent might be authoritatively considered, with facilities for easier access and more prompt dissemination among the citizens of the American republics,

"'The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace resolves:

"'To recommend that, as soon as it may be possible, there be established the American Academy of International Law, upon an adequate basis.'

"Here, indeed, it may properly be said that imitation is the sincerest flattery. Without the slightest suggestion from the endowment, the conference, wholly on its own initiative, stated its conviction that the academy at The Hague is making an important contribution to world peace, and that the establishment of such an institution in the western world would be of similar benefit with respect to the relations between the American republics. The creation of the American Academy of International Law would, indeed, have far-reaching consequences in the development of international law on the American continent.

"The academy would be in the nature of a clearing house for American conceptions regarding American international problems; the courses offered by it would be of interest not only to advanced students and teachers of international law, but to the officials of foreign offices throughout the Americas; and the result should be a clearer perception both of the basic principles of international law and of the variations in their concrete application to questions peculiar to the American republics.

Old and New World Laws

"That such variations do of necessity exist has long been recognized by many thoughtful internationalists. Some, indeed, have gone so far as to develop at some length the theory of an Amereican international law. Without here undertaking an examination of that theory, it will suffice for present purposes to state as a generally accepted fact that in certain conceptions the international law of the Old World differs from that of the New World because of different conditions.

"This truth has been stated in perfect form by a great American, Elihu Root, whose recent death was an irreparable loss not only to his own country, but to the Americas, and, indeed, to the international community.

"In his presidential address before the American Society of International Law delivered on April 27, 1916, Mr. Root, while not subscribing to the view that 'there is such a thing as American international law to be distinguished from general international law,' continues with the significant observation that 'there may be special American views upon international questions,' and that 'the circumstances of the American republics may make it desirable for them to insist upon and press forward the development of particular principles in the law.'"

Winter Art in Roumania

Wide World

Frosty Frescoes Embellish Sea Wall
By That Well-Known Painter, "Jack Frost"

The lone spectator is surveying nature's handiwork at Constanta, where the flying spray from the Black Sea is fashioned into exterior decoration as it dashes against the breakwater promenade leading to the Casino.

Direct Tax Urged For Security To Replace Pay Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Alleged inadequacies of the Federal Social Security Act were assailed by a corps of speakers, including William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the tenth anniversary conference of the American Association for Social Security, held at the Astor Hotel here on Saturday. Particular dissasisfaction with the old-age benefits provided by the act was expressed.

Elimination of the employee contributions to the annuity reserves of old-age insurance, uniform state laws with respect to unemployment and retirement insurance, and direct taxation to finance the benefits of the Social Security Act were among the recommendations made by Mr. Green.

"The most serious shortcomings in the present law will be found in the provisions relating to the old-age insurance," he said.

"The present system is financed entirely from taxes on wages and pay rolls, thereby placing this double burden of the cost upon the worker. The coverage of the benefits is limited, and excludes large and important groups of wage earners.

"Not only does the present plan fall short of offering security to our older population, but it is also dangerous and unworkable in its fiscal provisions. The annuities also fall far short of the minimum social requirements."

Mr. Green emphasized that he believed unemployment insurance should be administered by the Federal Government under a unified plan, rather than by the states individually.

"In the field of unemployment insurance," he said, "we find that the larger portion of the task still lies ahead of us. Unemployment is the most overpowering of our economic enemies. We must meet this enemy with united forces and with the most modern and effective equipment."

Voicing agreement with Mr. Green that America's social security legislation left much to be desired, were Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, director of the association; Murray Wom Latimer, a member of the Social Security Board; United States Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, and Representative H. J. Voorrhis (D) of California.

Representative Voorhis said he favored social security benefits for both agricultural and industrial workers. He held that higher taxes should be applied to discourage economic booms, and that the federal budget should be balanced, but not at the expense of social benefits. Stabilization of currency would improve the position of the low income groups, he said.

Senator Pope observed that the Federal Government's status in the field of social legislation indicated the need of experimentation, in order to improve conditions gradually.

"I hope to see the day soon when our present haphazard system of relief will be at an end," he said. "A system of social security should be established in its place that will be fair, generous and effective for all those whom the vicissitudes of fortune have given the Government the opportunity to assist."

Sears Gets Tariff Post

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated William J. Sears, former Democratic Representative from Florida, today to be a member of the Tariff Commission. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Raymond B. Stevens of New Hampshire, who recently resigned. His term will run until June 16 of this year.

Egypt's Freedom From Alien Rights Up at Montreux

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., April 12—Seventeen countries are attending the conference which opened here today to discuss the question of a new legal régime for foreigners in Egypt to take the place of the capitulations which Egypt is seeking to abolish.

The importance with which the United States views the conference is seen in the fact that it has appointed Judge Bert Fish, Minister in Cairo, to lead its delegation here and recalled to Washington Rives Childs, for a long time first secretary in the Cairo Legation, so that the Department of State can have the benefit of his experience in deciding the knotty problems which are expected to arise during the negotiations.

The United States like a number of other countries, notably France, Italy and Greece, not only has wide business interests in Egypt but maintains numerous schools for Egyptians as well as other nationalities. All these would be affected by the abolition of capitulations.

Britain and Egypt are understood already to have closely correlated their views on the subjects which are to be discussed. Most of the other delegations are expected to demand additional safeguards.

The Italian attitude is awaited with considerable interest in view of Premier Mussolini's recent assumption of the title of the "Protector of Islam."

An Italian writer commenting yesterday said: "The Italy of Mussolini, faithful to the policy of collaboration with Africa and the Near East already adumbrated by Il Duce at the quinquennial assembly of the Fascist regime, advances toward the world of Islam. She will undoubtedly give fresh proof of this at the Montreux conference for the examination of capitulations in Egypt."

Law Fellowships Dropped By Carnegie Endowment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Discontinuance by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of its awards of fellowships in international law was announced by Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the division, in his annual report today. The scholarships were established in 1917 with stipends varying from $750 to $2000.

Dr. Scott said the need to provide new instructors in international law was now less pressing than in the past and was largely met by courses, graduate and undergraduate, offered by various universities.

"Under present conditions," he said, "the problem is not so much one of increasing the number of teachers, but rather of stimulating the thought, broadening the conceptions and improving the methods of those already qualified to teach."

Two hundred and twelve scholarships have been awarded in this division by the endowment in the last 20 years.

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Prison Committee Hails Victory In Penal Labor Acts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The end of exploitation of prison labor by private business interests was hailed today by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, members of which said that by upholding the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners acts (the United States Supreme Court had certified a victory for which they had struggled during the past 25 years.

Meeting in annual conference, the committee announced that the reorganization of prison systems in those states slow to modernize would be the immediate objective of the group. Revision of the parole system "in the light of what experience has taught are the factors which mitigate for or against the success of the man on parole," also will be sought, an announcement said.

"It is urgent that the committee carry into the prison the new methods of industrial classification, placement and trade training working out jointly with industry and labor the problems which surround the individual," the announcement continued. "Starting from the state's control of the individual prisoner in all his activities, we have a basis for demonstrating the growth which comes through the development of individual initiative, interest and self-expression.

"The person under correction, whether the child in the truant school, the man in prison or the man on parole, has his future in the developing social and economic life of the community. In studying his position and working for better opportunities for him the committee may point to many fundamental relationships which will not only be of assistance to the prisoner but to the community in general."

While many prisons have changed for the better during the past quarter century, only the most advanced states have adequate buildings, civil service employees, adequate parole assistance and training for life after prison, E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the committee's executive council, declared.

"New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee and many other states are 25 years behind the times," Mr. Whitin said. "Plans for bringing these backward systems up to date are being supplied by a staff paid out of the President's relief fund and the national committee is urging the states to interest themselves in these programs.

"We have advanced so far in the social causes that the very roots of crime have been challenged and even the advanced penal practices in the best states are far behind on the road to progress."

The prison camp must take on the form of the Civilian Conservation Corps' camp, Mr. Whitin suggested, adding that the man coming out of prison must not only have parole help with all that case study can give, but must also be put in touch with the agencies for his social development in the community.

"His training in work while in prison must be approved by organized labor and he must have its help upon release so that he becomes a skilled worker needed by unions and manufacturers alike," he said.

The reform program sponsored by the committee includes "industrial training under the state use system of prison production for all prisoners capable of profiting thereby." The committee also has recommended wages for prisoners to pay for the cost of their incarceration, with the balance available to families of the inmates or saved for the use of the prisoner upon his release from confinement.

German Refugees Head for Colombia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The American Committee for Christian German Refugees announced here today that the first colony of 50 German Christian refugees had embarked from Europe and was on the high seas, bound for Colombia, to be settled in a self-sustaining community in that country. Expenses of the group are being met by the British and American committees for the relief of such refugees.

WPA Strikers Return To San Francisco Jobs

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP)—All employees of the WPA in San Francisco and Oakland went back to work today, thus ending a strike called 12 days ago.

Strikers' leaders and WPA administrators reached an agreement yesterday. The workers gave up their demand for a 10 per cent pay raise. The administration agreed to oppose personnel slashes, outside of Los Angeles, before June 30, end of the fiscal year. Only about 500 strikers remained out for the duration of the walkout.

France to Guard Wide Interests In Egypt at Montreux Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 12—With important economic and cultural interests in Egypt second only to those of Great Britain, France is playing an important role at the Capitulations Conference which is opening at Montreux, Switz.

The French delegation to the conference is headed by François de Tessan. M. de Tessan is the Under Secretary of State at the Presidency of the Council. His co-delegate is Max Hymans, deputy for the Department of Indre. Other members of the delegation include M. Pozzi and M. Lagarde from the Quai d'Orsay, M. Charguéraud, juridical expert, and M. Carraud and M. Linant de Bellefonds, technical counsellors.

Before leaving Paris for Montreux, M. de Tessan conferred with the Egyptian Ambassador in Paris. The principal question at issue is that of the capitulations, which is a term applied to concessions granted to foreigners in Egypt by a series of treaties some of which go back as far as the sixteenth century.

France has invested huge sums of money in Egypt. A recent authoritative estimate puts the total amount of French capital in Egypt at approximately 27,000,000,000 francs. In addition to this, French intellectual and cultural influence has been extremely great in Egypt. There are more than 125 schools of all sorts directed by French educators. These institutions spread the French language and French culture over all the vast territory, teaching 40,000 children, of whom 28,000 are Egyptians. France also has organized extensive medical centers in Egypt.

These facts give an indication of the importance of France's role at the Montreux Conference. From French residents in Egypt the French Government has received numerous expressions of apprehension lest the abolition of the capitulations régime demanded by Egypt endanger French interests which have grown up around these varied activities.

One of the principal points of the capitulations is that foreigners in Egypt cannot be subjected to any new taxation unless all the powers concerned in capitulation accords accept the basis and manner of application of these new taxes. Another vital point is that foreigners cannot be brought before native courts.

The Egyptian Government is now demanding the abolition of all restrictions concerning taxation. It claims the privilege of applying to all inhabitants of Egyptian territory whatver form of taxation it desires to set up.

As for the judicial regime, the Egyptian Government seeks a modification of this so as to permit native tribunals to absorb gradually, after a transitional period whose length is to be determined at Montreux, the mixed tribunals which now exist for trying cases concerning foreigners.

The French Government does not anticipate much difficulty in reaching a satisfactory compromise settlement at Montreux. France is ready to make concessions which it realizes are necessary in view of the new national sovereignty which Egypt won from England last year. The French Government will, however, insist at Montreux on administrative safeguards which will protect French capital and the vested interests of France in Egypt.

State Blood Test Before Marriage Advanced in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 9—A bill that would give the New Hampshire Board of Health the power to say whether couples are healthy enough to marry was on its way toward final passage in the House of Representatives today.

The measure, backed by the health board and many members of the medical profession, is known as the blood test bill because it would require couples to pass tests showing they are not syphilitic before they are given marriage licenses.

It was attacked in the House Tuesday as an invasion of individual liberty and as giving too drastic powers to the State Government, but was sustained, 179-121, on a preliminary vote on the ground that it is aimed at preventing the birth of diseased or feeble-minded children.

A further step was taken yesterday when the Appropriations Committee gave the measure its unanimous approval at an executive session. The bill will come up in the House again next Tuesday.

Under terms of the bill, those planning to marry would be required to have a blood sample taken by any licensed physician at the cost of the State. The sample then would be sent to the bacteriological laboratory of the State Board of Health for testing by the Hinton and Wasserman methods. If either applicant should be found to be suffering from syphilis, the marriage license would be refused.

Acknowledging that the measure gives drastic powers to the State Health Board over individual citizens, Representative Rudolphe G. Cartier, of Rochester, the bill's sponsor, predicted passage in both houses as a social measure.

He said that eight other states have such a law and 23 more are considering it. Among states having the law, he said, are Connecticut, California, Oregon, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Alabama and North Carolina.

Remember—'Be Kind to Animals'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—Approximately 1,000,000 dogs, cats and other small animal and bird pets here opened their eyes this morning to a world keyed to gentleness, as school children and others began their observance of Be Kind to Animals Week. Starting yesterday with Humane Sunday, the twenty-second anniversary of this week has focused public attention throughout the United States on bettering conditions for animals.

Programs encouraging kindness were conducted in the public schools of the five boroughs today. Special instruction in understanding the needs of city animals was included.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 dogs and 600,000 cats here. Last year the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals aided more than 300,000 small animals.

Thousands of animals were restored to their homes during 1936 and more than 5000 were placed in new homes. The society accepts "all unwanted animals," maintains a horse watering program, gives attention to more humane methods of the slaughter of food animals and fosters legislation to control reckless automobile drivers who neglect to report accidents involving animals.

It was a retired linotype operator of Charleston, S. C., Henry F. Lewith, who conceived the slogan, "Be Kind to Animals," and proposed that it be adopted for a special national week, according to Charles Hoppe of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

His first efforts to win the cooperation of humane leaders were without results, due to the long letters in undecipherable penmanship which he wrote, but eventually a letter to Dr. Francis H. Rowley, of the Massachusetts branch of the association, got favorable attention. Dr. Rowley sponsored the introduction of a "Be Kind to Animals Week" resolution at the annual meeting of the American Humane Association at Atlantic City in 1914.

Johnson Wins in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas, April 12 (AP)—Youthful Lyndon B. Johnson, who shouted his advocacy of President Roosevelt's court reorganization all over the 10th Texas District, was elected today to the seat in Congress the late James P. Buchanan held 24 years.

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Where Does Puerto Rico Stand on Independence?

(Continued From Page 1)

to the poor and well-to-do classes of Puerto Rico assistance and compensation never before enjoyed.

Basis for Demands

The idea of outright independence is unthinkable to all but a group of pretentious intellectuals, "ilustrados," among our people. Some who have not clearly thought the question through feel that the island would be better off if it were separated from the States.

I feel qualified to speak for the Puerto Rican people. I was a grown man when the Island still belonged to Spain. I was there at the time of the American occupation, and I have lived there ever since. I did not see all of the American occupation, because I was in jail at the time, having been put there for daring to suggest to the Spanish authorities that Puerto Rican laborers be given the right to strike and to bargain collectively. A few years later, I was again put in jail. My ideas were too advanced for the times, but Theodore Roosevelt, then President, and the American Federation of Labor sponsored an investigation which set me free, and established forever the rights and the liberties of the workers to organize to better their conditions.

Aims of Puerto Ricans

We, the Free Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico and the Socialist Party with 145,000 votes, the Union Republican Party with 155,000 and the majority of the Liberal Party, or 80 per cent of the people of the Island, are in favor of insisting on the President and Congress the need for a broad and comprehensive economic, social and political program to lead and keep Puerto Rico as an integral part of the nation. We are asking for the extension of all Federal laws covering education, sanitation, public works, economic rehabilitation, agricultural and social security which will help the producers and the needs of the Island. Puerto Rico is pledging itself to comply with all duties and obligations inherent to these benefits by paying its corresponding share.

To understand why Puerto Rico values its relations with the Union, it is necessary to compare present day conditions with those which prevailed prior to the American Occupation. Puerto Rico spent slightly more than 400 years as a colony of Spain, and during that time developed even less than Cuba.

When we first became a part of the United States, as a consequence of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Puerto Rico was typically tropical and all that that term implies. Puerto Rico has made rapid strides since becoming a part of the United States, and outranks the other Caribbean areas and other countries in many essential ways. That is why Puerto Rico hopes some day to become a full-fledged self-government or a state of the Union rather than an island "possession."

Unquestionably the advantage which the people value most highly is their American citizenship. Every Puerto Rican was given the opportunity of becoming an American citizen in 1917, and all but about two hundred seized the opportunity. We do not vote in the national elections but we have a true insular democracy in that we elect our own Legislature, we have trial by jury, and we enjoy freedom of association, speech and of the press that many independent and nationalist countries do not enjoy. Last general elections we elected nine senators and 15 representatives who belong to the ranks of the labor man and the Socialist-Labor party. We have a Commissioner of Labor and a Treasurer as members of the Governor's Cabinet, and many other officials from organized labor. Of the 19 Senators, 14 were elected by the Union Republican and Socialist-Labor Parties, and of the 35 Representatives 26 were elected by the same parties. This overwhelming majority, together with most of the representatives of the Liberal Party, are against nationalism.

Commercial Aspects

In the past, all our commeree had to be with Spain, and that was relatively little. In the nineteen hundreds our entire sales outside the island amounted to less than $8,000,000 a year. When we joined the United States, however, the picture quickly changed. Free access to the American market stimulated our trade to the point where we last year sold over $100,000,000 worth of commodities to the States. Naturally, our purchases from farmers and business men in the States have increased accordingly.

When our sugar and tobacco production has been protected, it has increased other crops and industry, and through the continued efforts of organized labor wages have increased.

The Island now buys more than $30,000,000 worth of foods a year from the mainland. Indeed, approximately half of all the food eaten in Puerto Rico comes from the farms of the States. Inasmuch as food production on the island has increased at about the same rate as the population since 1900, and food purchases from the outside have increased 900 per cent in that period, it is clear that the average Puerto Rican now has more food to eat than he did 38 years ago. Thus, convenient access to the food surplus in the States is another cogent reason Puerto Ricans value the privileges of American citizenship.

Labor Gains Cited

Labor also has much to be thankful for. Under Spanish rule, the working classes had no liberty, no freedom of action, and no opportunity to extricate themselves from their miserable state. We have in Puerto Rico an eight-hour day, which affects agricultural laborers, a child labor law, collective bargaining, arbitration of labor disputes and a workman's compensation law which is superior to those of many states.

Equally striking advances have been made in education. Before the United States flag was raised over our island, there was only one government school building in the island. Fewer than 23,000 children were in school and the total budget for education was only $130,000. Today, we have over $11,000,000 invested in school property, more than 2000 school buildings and more than 250,000 children in school. Taxes, made possible by our increased industrial and agricultural activity, have made these advances possible. The Island also has a modern university with an enrollment of more than 4000 students and numerous high schools. The annual expenditure for education now exceeds $6,000,000, whereas in 1898 the entire insular revenue for all purposes was less than $3,500,000 and much of that modest total was devoted to upkeep of the church and the army.

Other Factors Cited

I could mention scores of other ways in which Puerto Rico has shown surprising progress. For example, there were only 152 miles of paved highways in 1898, as compared with more than 2000 miles at the present time. At the end of the Spanish regime, sanitary conditions were deplorable. There was just one city with a sewage system, only eight cities had water systems, and none provided any means for water purification. At the present time, however, 68 communities have the advantages of water systems, and 32 have sewage disposal facilities. All but four of the Island's cities have electric lights.

The encouragement and help of the United States have been largely responsible for the tremendous improvement on the island, and our people fully realize that fact. They know there is no other explanation for the fact that they have more to eat than before; that they have a better balanced diet, better clothing, a higher percentage of people in school and a higher rate of literacy and knowledge of the English language, than any of the comparable Caribbean and other countries; that they have more miles of railroads and more miles of highways per hundred square miles than any of those countries.

Thus, there are many reasons the people of Puerto Rico prefer by an overwhelming majority to remain a part of the United States. And the reasons are not all selfish ones, by any means. The people appreciate the help they have received and have formed a strong, loyal feeling of friendship for the United States. They are becoming more American each year; they think of themselves as Americans, and they will bitterly resist the efforts of any minority to change their status.

50-Year 'Shines' Win Police Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—It will be 50 years on April 11 since Philip Cestaro, Italian-born, came to New York as a youth of 19 and started shining shoes. Indeed, he made it a proud profession, and "Boot-Black Phil" became an institution in Old Slip station house, where he has cleaned and polished shoes of the police patrol with such shining perfection that they just had to celebrate his jubilee.

The dimunitive Italian has raised four sons and a daughter on the earnings that came to him through shining shoes, and now there is in their Bronx flat a silver cup with the inscription, "presented to Philip Cestaro by his friends of the first precinct, P. D., of New York, after 50 years of faithful service, April 11, 1937," a huge basket of white and yellow roses, and a scroll making him an honorary member of the Police Athletic League.

"You have endeared yourself to all policemen who came in contact with you," Police Captain William J. Kent told him.

"Your life has been an honorable one: you have been an excellent citizen. The Police Department is proud of you and of your work, for you always sent a patrolman out on post with a shine to brighten his spirits."

Then, with the patrol still rigidly at attention, nightsticks raised in salute, the veteran shiner was handed a purse of $100.

San Francisco Crash Is Declared Accident

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau gave its official opinion today that a radio microphone, dropped inadvertently into the elevator controls of a United Air Lines transport plane, caused it to crash into San Francisco Bay last Feb. 9. All 11 persons aboard were killed.

In its detailed report, the bureau said piece by piece recovery of the wreck gave rise to many theories as to the cause of the accident.

"A careful study of the completely assembled evidence, however, disproved most of these theories," the bureau said. "It is not known why the pilot, after acknowledging instructions from the control tower (at the San Francisco Airport) to land on the north-south runway elected, when nearly to the airport landed on the east-west runway. There is nothing, however, to indicate that the flight was in any trouble at this time. . . . A study of the wreckage indicated beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no structural failure of the aircraft, power plant or controls."

Both Cherries and Crowds Flourish in Cold Capital

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Unseasonably cool weather is having no effect on the Capital's famous cherry blossoms or the throngs which annually come to see them. Despits occasional snow flurries, rain and strong winds, the largest crowd ever to see the blooms in one day—estimated by police at 213,000—streamed into Potomac Park yesterday.

Traffic was jammed for hours. President Roosevelt, out for a drive, was caught in the crush, but screaming sirens of motorcycle policemen soon cleared the road for him. All hotels and rooming houses were filled. Trade organizations estimated the number of visitors here was the greatest in Washington's history. Park officials said the blossoms were not damaged by the cold. The temperature did not go below the high 30's.

Unusual Vessels Made in Quebec To Be Launched 3000 Miles Away

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Work has been commenced at the Manseau Shipyards, at Sorel, Quebec, on two unusual vessels. They are designed to push scows on the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories. Including the new craft, a fleet of seven tugs and 12 barges will operate on the 1375 mile water route from Waterways, Alberta, to La Bine Point on Great Slave Lake, where silver-radium properties are located.

The boats will be launched more than 3000 miles away from the Sorel shipyards. Of welded steel construction they will be assembled and then cut into sections for transportation.

The tugs are built to push the scows because so short are the bends on the Mackenzie River that the scows cannot be towed. The boats will have refrigeration chambers to carry fresh meats and dairy products. They will have an over-all length of 86 feet 3 inches; breadth of 20 feet, and loaded draft of 21 inches. This shallow draft is necessary for the shallow rivers. Power is provided by twin 160 h. p. Diesel motors. There is accommodation for a crew of 10, and eight cabin passengers.

The first boat will be launched May 16, at Fort McMurray, the second will be carried by sleigh and tractor to Fort Smith, and will be launched June 16.

Windmills Kept In Lancashire As Landmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Windmills of the Fylde district of Lancashire, are to be preserved. A dozen mills still remain in this "Windmill Land."

Lytham mill, on the site of which a mill was built in 1199, has been bought by the local yacht club. A mill at Weeton has been taken over by the Ancient Monuments Commission.

A subscription has been started to raise £1000 for the purchase of Little Marton mill, which is to be restored in memory of Mr. Allen Clarke, the author of a book on the district called "Windmill Land." Another mill is used as a teahouse.

'Save the Children' Union Canteens Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Good progress is being made in setting up canteens for the relief of child victims of the civil war in Spain, according to a report from Dr. Marie Pictet, administrator of the Save the Children International Union.

In addition to the canteen for hot drinks at Barcelona railway station, a new canteen has been opened in the populous Sans district of Barcelona. Nearly 1000 drinks are being served every day at the station and 200 litres of milk are being distributed daily at Sans, for necessitous children and nursing mothers.

"The Boy Scouts are splendid," Dr. Pictet declares. "They are helping at both places in an exemplary manner. They maintain the fine traditions of the Scouts, always working with a smile—although they are exiles from their own homes, for they come from Saragossa, which is in insurgent hands."

Other canteens are in process of organization and Dr. Pictet reports that milk is also being distributed in large quantities at Tortosa, Tarragona and Reus. In all these cases, the milk is supplied by the Save the Children organization.

Dr. Pictet has in hand a scheme for starting workrooms where women can make and repair clothing, with supplies from abroad. This is an urgent need. Dr. Pictet's plans include provision for the oversight and care of the women's children while their mothers are working.

Skilled Labor Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Business throughout the country is improving to such an extent that skilled labor is a scarcity everywhere and applicants for a chance to become skilled workers, as typified by the dictaphone, are also thinning out to a very noticeable extent, according to Merrill B. Sands, vice-president of the Dictaphone Sales Corporation. Charlotte is one of the most progressive cities in the country and is destined for great growth in coming years, he declared.

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The First Camp

WE HAD done it all so often that we had the technique fairly exact by this time. We were off for three weeks in the woods. No one knew where we were and we knew no one, because there was no one to know. In fact, until we came out semicircle to the railway again, fifty miles away, we often didn't meet a soul all the way with the possible exception of a forest ranger or a strange canoe that might hail us and even share a meal, but might equally well pass us by if it was in a hurry to make camp.

So our sufficiency unto ourselves was fairly complete and, from a life that was incessantly the opposite, the change was startling and altogether engrossing.

The train stopped grunting at our wilderness flag station. Our plans were all made. Peter took charge of our most precious possessions, such as camera and field glasses, axes and fishing rods, while I made for the baggage car to unload the precious canoe and food packs.

WHEN A CANOE is your sole means of transport, almost your house, and certainly your only hope of return home, you treat it with more than respect, with reverence; hence its unloading from the railway car and its padded lashing onto the wagon for the trip to the lake were operations to be watched with a hawk's eye and a helping hand. The train groaned round the bend and our trip had begun.

The less said about the road to the lake, the better. Fifty years ago, it had been a lumber spur line, but a forest fire had demolished it and now it was nothing more consequent than a wagon track along the grades and a complete void where the trestles had been burnt. We eased ourselves down steep places and round rocks and stumps till we struck the grade again and repeated the performance every half-mile.

WE MADE OUR lake in the last of the twilight and said good-by to our teamster; he would crawl home by the light of the moon and never mind the bumps. The rest was ours alone and the ranger's hut was mercifully empty, so it wasn't long before we were cooking supper on the stove with our bunks made up and all our worldly possessions stacked round us and the paddles behind the door.

You don't sleep late in the woods; you can't. There is so much more going on than in town. Mice squeaked and scuttled in the dark. Early squirrels, competing for the fattest nut, rattled and chattered on the roof and loons called scornfully from the lake. So the sun wasn't high before the canoe was loaded to our critical satisfaction and we were kneeling in it bow and stern, all set for the trail.

Our big lake was shaped like a three-leaved clover, drawn with your eyes shut. We were starting from the bottom of the biggest leaf, and our first camp was half-way down the next and the connection between the two was the narrows, a hundred yards of shallow stream cunningly hidden like all good forest streams.

The west wind was freshening with the sun as usual and our line lay broadside on to it, so we pushed ahead to make the narrows before there was enough weight in the waves to slow us down.

WE WERE MAKING for what is called Red Pine Point, a high sandy point, shingle-beached on the windward side, and a long deep water bay on the other. There was a white birch grove for our tent, a backing of big spruce and pine, and a view across the lake to a string of islands lying like cruisers in a tideway. The lake was full of fish; blueberry and raspberry patches, or what the bears had left of them, were just behind us. Last year's fireplace only needed rebuilding. We would stay a week, if we could remember to count the days, and after that Annie's Bay and the Five Mile Rapids would bring us to an even older friend, Lake MacDougal, which we knew like our own back garden and where we had first heard the wolves singing to the moon.

Tent poles would do another year, all except the ridge, which needed a new one. We pitched in the old place, facing the sunset but protected from the wind; and, while I went off to cut and carry balsam and firewood, Peter laid the balsam mattress and made up the sleeping bags for the night.

We rigged the tent fly out in front, instead of overhead, and built a staging of birch poles under it for our food packs—porcupines were never far away. Another smaller staging took our cooking kit beside the fireplace, and we had made such progress by tea-time that we could afford time for a swim and a soap and sand attack on our spruce-gummed hands before getting supper.

WE WERE AT home again. The color faded out of the sunset and the stars came out, as we dried the dishes and cleaned up for the night, and the only sound in all our world was a loon calling from far up the lake.

Of course we had our ups and downs and not every day was fine. Sometimes we had to rig an extra ground sheet over the fire to keep the rain from putting it out. Sudden storms blew up at night, tent pegs had to be driven in and tent ropes tightened in downpours; but such things came in the day's work and our tiny green tent rode out any and every attack on its integrity.

Our first adventure came quickly enough. Checking our possessions the second day, I came suddenly and horridly to the conclusion that the precious camera had been left at our first camp and that it would take a whole day's paddle to fetch it—always supposing no one had used the hut in the meantime and had found it first. The next day seemed a good one for the trip; we really couldn't rest until we had made it. So we fastened up the tent, packed a day's food and pushed off into a hot ten o'clock sun.

We were under a lee for an hour before reaching the narrows and the lake was calm, but the tree-tops were bending more than I liked the look of and, when we turned into open water, we saw the reason why. The waves were breaking high, white, and almost directly across our course; there was no possible shelter without an extra ten-mile paddle and, if we turned back and waited for a calm day, it might be a week. The camera was valuable.

WE WERE IN for it. The canoe was light and would jump like a kangaroo, but we didn't mind getting wet. We had nothing on to spoil, nothing much of any kind.

There was nothing for it but to follow the leeward shore and to keep our bow up to the waves as much as we could. We made better time than we thought. We were fresh and bits of shelter behind points helped us along, and we sang positive praises when we found the camera just where we had forgotten it. Then, after a good lunch and a long rest, we started home.

But, once out of the deep bay, the wind was much heavier and gustier than in the morning and this way our line lay absolutely in the trough. We gave up talking and dug in for all we were worth; yet our progress got slow and slower. Finally it began to beat us. We were forced to make a portage across one long point, rather than try to paddle around it; the breakers on the rocks at the end would have wrecked a tug. Another point was so thickly bushed that we couldn't find a track and we couldn't paddle round. We landed on a beach to take stock of the situation and finally decided we should have to wait for the wind to go down at sunset—a hungry job. But Peter had an eleventh hour brilliant idea. If the water wasn't too deep, we might wade round! We just did it, up to our chins with the canoe keeping us up more than we keeping it. But it was just possible to hold it off the rocks and we got round with a dry camera—it was the only dry thing left.

THOSE LAST THREE miles beyond the narrows in calm water, with camp and supper ahead, were the most blissful we can ever remember.

Culinary caution and all rationing went to the winds that night. We cooked ourselves the grandest supper we could compose. Bowls of oxtail soup, half a lake trout, and fried potatoes, preserved apricots and our last loaf of baker's bread topped up with a double ration of chocolate; it went on and on; and we cleaned up long after dark when even the loons had gone to sleep.

Deer came down to drink at our little beach, and one almost touched us one morning, when we were sitting reading in the shade. We saw the great pileated woodpecker many times and heard his call, like a stick drawn along a picket fence; we explored afresh all the little side lakes and streams, and watched the beaver making dams and the ospreys fishing and once a golden eagle which even the ospreys gave place to.

OUR WEEK AT Red Pine passed; we counted the days by their events and not by name. We were more than loath to leave, but our packs were getting quite definitely lighter, in spite of living as much as we could off the country; and we knew only too well the miles and the meals that lay between us and the trail's end. Peter knew a lot more about commissariat than even did Gilbert's major-general in the "Pirates of Penzance"; and, on one classic occasion, she had catered so exactly that she brought out a party of four, after three weeks, with nothing left of staples but half a pound of bacon and a pound of flour. So her word was law and we pushed on.

E. B.

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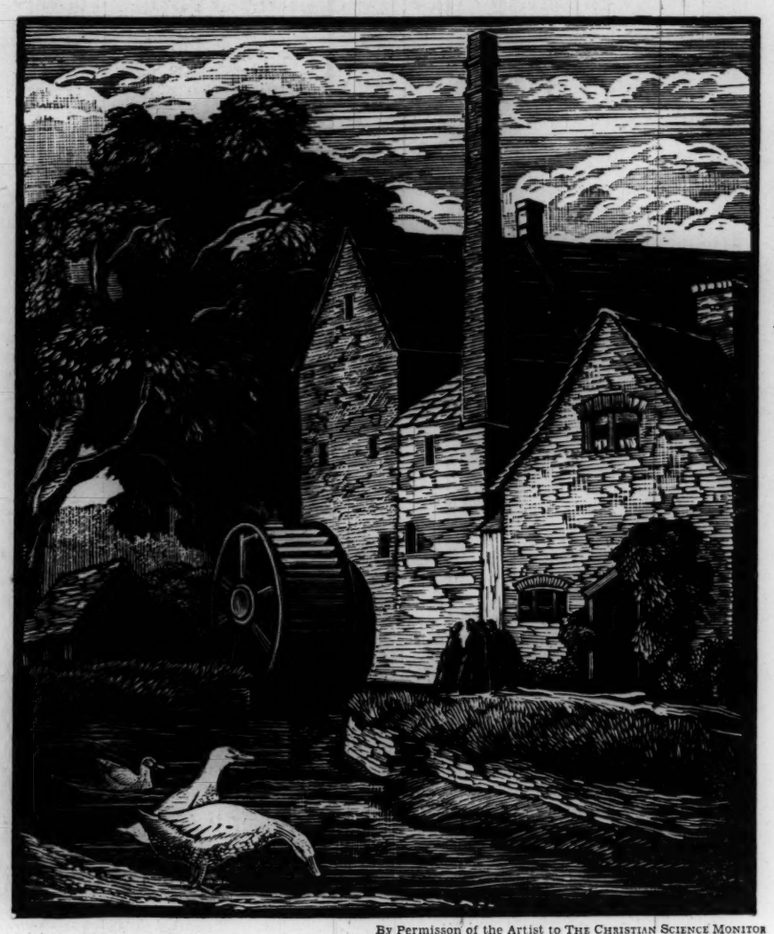

By Permisson of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COTSWOLD MILL: *From a Wood Engraving by Beryl Edwards*

THERE is a charm about a Cotswold village which is quite inimitable. The Cotswold country is one of the few remaining parts of England which, possessed of natural beauty and grandeur, has had its beauty added to rather than spoiled by the hand of man.

Walk through a typical Cotswold village and you will see no building there that offends your taste. Each cottage, each wall, the village well, the village shop, is in its way a work of art, and all combine to give an effect of perfect harmony. As Mr. Hugh Massingham says, in his book, "Wold Without End":

"On Cotswold, barns are like churches and the churches like barns, the woolstaplers' halls are more often of the cottage than the manor-house breed, while the great majority of grey buildings that flower the Cotswold dips were built for the sons of the soil. . . . Neither utility nor a responsive raw material nor prosperity can altogether account for this great garden of stone which is Cotswold. For months I have felt in my bones that the cause must have been a wider and deeper one—the renewal of social inhibitions, the natural association of artistic feeling with daily doings. Some measure of awakened joy, life and freedom—only these, or causes allied to them, could have planned and cultivated that Cotswold garden of stone."

The truth of what he says must strike the most casual visitor to a Cotswold village, for nowhere else does solid utility combine so well with beauty to create a perfect whole.

Keeping Pace With an Author

IN THE midst of all the increasing pressure of work and responsibility entailed by the steady growth of his reputation, my brother's paramount concern remained the same: care for the utmost well-being of the beloved wife whose daily, devoted help and comradeship were the breath of his life for upwards of thirty years.

To her cheerfully given assistance J. G. owed it that he was never dependent on the ministrations of a private secretary. Publishers, translators, agents, he has had, of course, "galore," but his public and private correspondence and a vast amount of literary spade-work have been dealt with by the help of his wife alone. From the outset, the first typescript, and sometimes the second as well, from all his MSS., was typed by her, with professional speed and skill, in daily "doses" keeping steady pace with his production, that he might have the benefit of a clean, fresh script, on which to work again.

That capacity for keeping pace may be said to have applied equally well in regard to all other tastes and occupations.

Since the early days, when we studied under the same professor, her considerable musical gifts were chiefly devoted to creating for Jack the atmosphere in which he best loved to work; and all her powers of thought and action were concentrated on carrying out her share of the labour entailed by the claims and functions of his profession, with maximum efficiency, and minimum strain to himself.

Unhappy if apart for more than a few hours at a time, each appeared to feel the nearness of the other indispensable to the full enjoyment of anything.

As animal-champions, and, especially, as dog-lovers, there has been nothing to choose between them. As lovers of nature or art the same close comradeship—with, naturally, occasional slight divergences of opinion—continually obtained. Her constant vigilance to fend off interruptions or to prepare every small item that might facilitate his day's work was always as touching as his own watchful anxiety lest she should find a room too chilly. . . .

I have often been asked: "Is—or was—Mr. Galsworthy as wonderful as his books?"

No one, I think, who knew him at all well would have hesitated any more than I did in answering: "Yes—more wonderful."

But, in contradiction to the old saw: "No man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre," it was most especially to the members of his own family and household that J. G. endeared himself.

The claims of relations, friends and strangers alike upon his time and helpful trouble were incessant, and he tried to fulfil them all, rarely refusing to respond in some way to any that were in the least degree reasonable. But his loyal and paternal feeling for his own family in particular was one of his strongest characteristics.—From "Memories of John Galsworthy," by His Sister, M. E. REYNOLDS. (London: Robert Hale. New York: Stokes.)

Viewpoint

TIME was
I thought a plume of pampas grass
amazing, lovely.

Sudden, I am amazed to find
that still I do,
find myself all unexpected
seeing some pampas grass, after years perhaps,
of looking past it, through, over, around,
but never really at it,—
how trailing free these downward surging curves
of ribbon blades of green,
and with the sun, how glowing,—
how proud, how soft, how full, straight-growing,
these creamy gala plumes,
mystically
pliant to the air's least flowing.

Time was
I thought an abalone shell
entrancing,
and now again, I do, indeed,
measuring this stalwart structure,
this arc swinging prescribed and immemorial,
of graded open circles,
this valiant always-variant pattern
of the spectrum at its deepest.

And do I dare to risk
to turn my gaze
upon the world,
to try, to find,
whether I may in very fact behold
all things anew,
seeing afresh, not with the tender sight,
amused, half-condescending, of an adult
seeing through some loved child,
but seeing with my own childhood's very eyes,
seeing with that same guiltless mind
which deemed the pampas plume amazing,
the abalone shell entrancing,
and every person fair to look upon and kind.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Sainte-Beuve's Picture Gallery

WHAT precisely is the value to us of this great picture-gallery which Sainte-Beuve has left behind him; for what reasons, and in hope of what advantage, do we seek admission to its portal? The backward of the past is full of names; its skies are faintly illuminated by figures who were once men and women like ourselves, but who have now been placed, as it were, among the constellations and endowed with a shadowy immortality. The classical appellations of these consecrated celebrities, their aspects, and their influences, are supposed to be more or less familiar to us; we are sometimes wearied or exasperated by them; but every now and then we feel an impulse to demand of one or another: 'Who are you really? What sort of a person were you when you lived on earth, and for what reason have you been endowed with this posthumous existence? What is the debt we owe you; what was it that you added to the charm and interest of life—what new perception of beauty, what chime of words, what graceful way of living, what truth about nature or ourselves? What is there that we can still learn from you that we should read your books and study your lives, and make friends with you and not forget you?' It is still Sainte-Beuve, more than any one else, who can fit definite images to these legendary names, clothe these shadowy figures in flesh and blood, and enable us to value their achievement and comprehend their meaning. —From the Essay on Sainte-Beuve in "Reperusals and Recollections," by LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

True Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people long for greatness. Some, thinking that material riches, power, or prestige will give them greatness, willingly traverse difficult paths and endure hardships in order to succeed. Others, believing that greatness is achieved through public recognition of skill in specialized forms of human activity, spend their time and thought in attaining this skill and recognition.

Yet, do we not find that the noble men and women who have won true greatness, and whose names are indelibly written in the annals of history, achieved greatness because they glimpsed the meaning of unselfed service to humanity?

Some have not as yet seen greatness as above the material achievements which are liable to fluctuate, fade, and perish. Yet we have, in the example of Jesus of Nazareth, a greatness born of spiritual understanding and unselfed love which overcame evil of every kind, and thrived in service to humanity. He acknowledged God as the Father of all, and man as His perfect image and likeness, untouched by material beliefs of limitation, chance, or change. Through wholehearted, humble obedience to God, he healed the sick, cast out devils, and raised the dead, and thereby won real and lasting greatness. His words and works are more studied and revered throughout the Christian world today than those of any other individual. With wondrous benefit to humanity the Master proved conclusively that man's life and greatness are derived from God, not from any material source.

Personal ambition or love of adulation found no room in Jesus' thought. When his disciples asked him who should be the greatest, he answered (Matthew 20:26, 27), "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The same Christlike spirit of humility and the loving desire to serve humanity prepared Mary Baker Eddy to discover Christian Science, and to state it fully in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Through study of the glorious truths contained in this book, ignorance regarding the true nature of God and man is abolished, and the scientific fact that greatness is based entirely on the reflection of God, the one good, is established. The work of unloosing the bonds of sickness, sin, lack, or limitation can be accomplished only through spiritual understanding, purity of thought and desire, unselfed love, and joyous service to our fellow men.

This greatness, available to all, is both permanent and satisfying. Writing of it on page 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says: "Pliny gives the following description of the character of true greatness: 'Doing what deserves to be written, and writing what deserves to be read; and rendering the world happier and better for having lived in it.' Strive thou for the joy and crown of such a pilgrimage—the service of such a mission."

But perhaps some may say here, It is impossible to succeed in a material world without using material methods and devices. Christian Science clearly shows us that it is only by recognizing and utilizing the might of Spirit—the intelligence of divine Mind, not the unprofitable weapons of the carnal or mortal mind—that the difficulties of material existence can be permanently overcome. This necessitates not only the elimination of selfishness and hatred, desire for gain at the expense of another's loss, evil thinking or speaking about our fellows, but also seeing alone as real the perfect, spiritual selfhood of all with whom we come in contact, or upon whom our thoughts rest.

Perhaps in someone's experience there is a sense of disappointment or deluded hope because he has been told that he is not great enough or his name is not sufficiently well known for him to occupy some desired position. Since we have learned through the teachings of Christian Science that greatness can be weighed only in the scales of goodness—of knowing and practicing the truth—it is possible for such a one to measure up to the high standard of spiritual understanding, whereby barriers to his rightful work will be removed. No apparent lack of material power or fame can possibly hinder the successful advancement of one who relies wholly upon God. Unlimited abilities and possibilities continually unfold to the one daily striving to serve his fellows by means of a demonstrable understanding of man's oneness with God.

Encouraging us in this endeavor, Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 110 and 111 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "As Christian Scientists, you have dared the perilous defense of Truth, and have succeeded. You have learned how fleeting is that which men call great; and how permanent that which God calls good. You have proven that the greatest piety is scarcely sufficient to demonstrate what you have adopted and taught; that your work, well done, would dignify angels."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Igazi Nagyság

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

SOK ember akar hírnévre szert tenni. Azt gondolva, hogy anyagi gazdagság, hatalom és befolyás fogja őket naggyá tenni, szívesen mennek át nehézségeken és nélkülözéseken, hogy sikert arathassanak. Mások viszont, azt gondolva, hogy az emberi tevékenység valamely specializált ágában tanusított ügyességnek nyilvános elismerése teszi naggyá az embert, minden idejüket és minden gondolatukat ezen ügyesség és ezen elismerés megszerzésében töltik el.

És mégis, nem azt találjuk, hogy azok a nemes férfiak és nők, akikből igazán nagy emberek lettek, s akiknek nevei kitörülhetetlenül vannak a történet könyvébe beírva, azért lettek naggyá, mert megpillantották az emberiséget való önzetlen szolgálat jelentőségét?

Vannak akik még nem értik, hogy a nagyság a változásnak, sorvadásnak és elvesztésnek kitett anyagi sikernél magasabb dolog. És mégis, a nazaréti Jézus példájában egy szellemi értelemben és önzetlen szeretetben született olyan nagyságot látunk, mely a gonosz minden fajtáját legyőzte és az emberiség szolgálatában találta gyönyörüségét. Jézus Istent mint a mindenség Atyját ismerte el, és az embert mint az Ő tökéletes képmását és hasonlatosságát, ki független a végesség, a véletlen, vagy a változás anyagi hiedelmeitől. Istennek való szívből jövő, alázatos engedelmessége által meggyógyította a betegeket, kiüzte az ördögöket, és feltámasztotta a halottakat, és ez által igazi és tartós hírnévre tett szert. Szavait és tetteit a keresztyén világ ma többet tanulmányozza és jobban tiszteli, mint bárki mását. A Mester az egész emberiséget áldó hatással véglegesen bebizonyította, hogy az ember életét és egészségét Istentől és nem valami anyagi forrásból kapja.

Személyes ambiciónak, vagy a hízelgés utáni vágyódásnak nem volt helye Jézus gondolkozásában. Mikor tanítványai azt kérdezték tőle, hogy ki legyen a legnagyobb közöttük, ezt felelte (Máté 20:26, 27): „A ki közöttetek nagy akar lenni, legyen ti szolgátok; és a ki közöttetek első akar lenni, legyen ti szolgátok."

Az alázatosságnak ugyanezen krisztusi szelleme és az a szeretettől áthatott óhaja, hogy az emberiséget szolgálhassa, készítették elő Mary Baker Eddyt arra, hogy a Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) felfedezhesse és hogy azt tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) egész teljességében leírhassa. Az ezen könyvben tartalmazott dicső igazságok tanulmányozása véget vet az Isten és az ember valódi mivoltára vonatkozó tudatlanságnak, és megállapítja azt a tudományosan bebizonyítható tényt, hogy emberi nagyság kizárólag az Istennek, az egyetlen jónak visszatükrözésén alapszik. A betegség, bűn, hiány, vagy végesség bilincseitől való felszabadítás csakis a szellemi megértésnek, a gondolkozás és cselekvés tisztaságának, az önzetlen szeretet és az embertársainkat való örömteljes szolgálatnak útján érhető el.

Az ilyen fajta nagyság, melyet mindenki elérhet, maradandó is és kielégítő is. Erről irva, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Christ, Scientist, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 150-ik oldalán, Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja: „Plinius az igazi nagyság jellemét igy adja meg: ‚Azt tenni, amit érdemes leírni, és azt írni, amit érdemes olvasni; és a világot, az által hogy éltünk benne, boldogabbá és jobbá tenni.' Küzdj az ilyen élet örömeért és koronájáért—az ilyen misszió szolgálásáért."

De, mondhatja itt valaki, Lehetetlen egy anyagi világban anyagi utak-módok használata nélkül sikerre szert tenni. A Krisztusi Tudomány világosan mutatja, hogy csak a Szellem hatalmának felismerése és használata által—az isteni Elme értelmével és nem a testi, vagy halandó elme hasztalan fegyvereivel—lehet az anyagi élet nehézségein egyszer és mindenkorra felül emelkedni. Ehhez nemcsak az önzésnek és a gyülöletnek, hanem a mások kárán való nyerészkedés vágyának és az embertársainkról való gonosz gondolkozásnak és rossz beszédnek kiküszöbölése is szükséges, valamint az, hogy mindenkinek, akivel érintkezünk és akin gondolataink nyugszanak, csak tökéletes szellemi egyéniségét lássuk valódinak.

Talán valakinek öntudatában a csalódás érzése vagy kiábrándult remény lappang, mert egyszer azt mondták neki, hogy nem elég nagy, vagy nem elöggé ismert ember ahhoz, hogy egy bizonyos óhajtott állást foglalhasson el. Miután a Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúltuk, hogy az emberi nagyságot csak a jóság mérlegében lehet mérni,—mely az igazság tudásának és gyakorlásának fokát méri,—lehetséges az ilyen embernek a szellemi tudás magas standardját kielégíteni, mely folyamat a jogos munkája előtti akadályokat mind el fogja távolítani. Az anyagi hatalom és hírnév semmiféle látszólagos hiánya sem tudja az olyan ember sikeres haladását megakadályozni, aki magát teljesen Istenre bízza. Határtalan képességek és lehetőségek nyílnak meg folytonosan az olyan ember előtt, aki felebarátjait az ember és Isten egyességének bebizonyítható tudásával próbálja minden nap szolgálni.

Minket ezen igyekezetünkben bátoritva Mrs. Eddy ezt írja "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Írások) 110 és 111-ik oldalán: „Mint a Krisztusi Tudomány követői, az Igazság veszedelmes védelmét mertétek megkisérelni, és győzelmet arattatok. Megtanúltátok, hogy milyen mulandó az, amit az ember nagynak, és milyen maradandó az, amit Isten jónak nevez. Bebizonyítottátok, hogy a legnagyobb áhitat is alig elég ahhoz, hogy azt, amit magatokévá tettetek és tanítottatok, bebizonyíthassátok; hogy munkátok, jól elvégezve, angyalokat is dicsőítene."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

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Bill Sefton Vaults to New World Record

LOS ANGELES, April 12 (AP)—Bill Sefton hung up a new world pole vault record of 14 feet 7⅜ inches Saturday as his Trojan teammates of University of Southern California overpowered the Bears of California, 79 to 52.

Curley-haired Sefton's amazing leap, breaking the mark of 14 feet 6½ inches set in 1936 by George Varoff of San Francisco, virtually overshadowed the Trojan's unpredicted smashing win over California.

Coach Dean Cromwell's 12-year reign of supremacy over the Golden Bears was not seriously threatened as his Trojans captured eight first places, 10 seconds and nine thirds.

Troy swept the pole vault and shot put, with Olympic Champion Earle Meadows trailing his teammate in the vault at 14 feet 4½ inches.

Coach Brutus Hamilton's star quarter-miler, Archie Williams, went out of the 440 on the first 100 yards, when he was forced to withdraw. Yet the Bears, without him, won the mile relay—just as rival Coach Cromwell had predicted.

Troy's Ross Bush, reconverted to a distance runner, won the two-mile event, but dropped out of his erstwhile favorite, the 880, at the halfway mark.

Two meet records were set, Selton's pole vault mark and a leap of 6ft. 5in. by Paul Jacques of California in the high jump. Jacques won a surprise victory over S. C.'s Delos Thurber, third in the Olympics last year.

Sefton, whose previous best vault was 14ft. 3½in., set his new record on the third jump. Meadows tried to equal it but failed.

Sefton tried twice to clear the bar at 14ft. 9in.

A crowd of around 8000 saw the meet, which was hailed as the acid test for Dean Cromwell's 1937 Trojan team. It passed with unexpected high marks.

Combs Is Rated As No. 1 Poloist

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Polo circles were pretty well convinced today that Clarence (Buddy) Combs is the season's No. 1 mallet-swinger, and the New York Athletic Club holds an iron-clad monopoly on the national indoor senior championship.

Both of these convictions were rooted more firmly than ever Saturday night after Combs led a last-half charge that brought the N. Y. A. C. trio its fourth straight senior title at the expense of the 124th Field Artillery riders from Chicago in the annual East-West matches.

On the short end of a 10½-3 score going into the final half, things looked dark for the New Yorkers, and the eight-goal handicap they spotted their rivals seemed too great to overcome. At that point, however, Combs, ace of Cornell's recent national intercollegiate conquest, took command, drove in eight goals, and personally assured the title triumph, by the margin of two straight games in the two-out-of-three series.

In the only other title decided Saturday night, the West came out on top when the first Cleveland Cavalry scored its second straight decision over the Ramapo Valley Polo Club, 7-6, to clinch the Sherman Memorial (low goal) crown.

New Series of Dinghy Races

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—Plans for a series of international dinghy races on Lake Ontario next July have been announced by Commodore Edward J. Doyle of the Rochester Yacht Club. Mr. Doyle said that small-boat sailors from Denmark, Canada and the United States will compete in a three-day regatta, beginning July 4, sponsored by the International Dinghy Association, organized here last fall.

Latest 'Stratosphere' Explorer

By a Staff Photographer

Bill Sefton, Southern California Pole Vaulter

He Soared 14ft. 7⅜in. to Establish a New World Record in the Meet at Los Angeles Saturday, When the Trojans Defeated the University of California in a Dual Track and Field Meet, 79 to 52

Grant Wins Third Successive Net Title

HOUSTON, Texas, April 12 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, third ranking tennis player in the nation and long a Davis cup question mark, annexed his third successive River Oaks tournament title yesterday by defeating Wilmer Allison, retired cup and international tournament star. The count was 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

The Atlanta star was extended most of the way in besting his old foe. It was the third time in a row the two stars had battled for the title. Grant was seeded No. 1 and Allison No. 2.

The title match in men's doubles was halted by darkness. Karl and Bob Kamrath had won one set, 7—5, and Allison and Wayne Sabin one, 7—5, and they were tied, 15-all, in the third set.

Marjorie Van Ryn of Austin won the women's singles title by defeating another Wightman cup player, Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. Van Ryn was a finalist last year, but lost to Eunice Dean of San Antonio, who was ousted in the semifinals this year.

Grant was pushed to his best to overcome the fine playing of Allison. He was exceptionally accurate on corner placements and managed to drive past his battling opponent several times. Allison, however, was strong at the net and showed good form all the way.

Although the veteran Davis cup captain had not played tennis in several months, he made an impressive showing throughout tourney competition. Allison, at the beginning of the tourney, definitely announced his retirement from big-time tennis and said he would give serious attention to golf. He said he would favor placing Grant on the Davis cup team, provided the matches were played on clay courts.

The junior singles title went to Marvin Kantrowitz, University of Texas student from New York. He defeated Bobby Decker, Florida state junior champion, in the finals Saturday.

Japanese Netters Pick Von Cramm As World's Best

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP)—Three wiry Japanese tennis players, here to try to blast the United States out of Davis Cup competition in the zone eliminations, have great respect for America's Donald Budge but rank Germany's Baron von Cramm as the best amateur courtman of the day.

Jiro Yamagishi, singles and doubles champion of the island empire and captain of the Davis Cup team, believes von Cramm will take the measure of the ranking United States player, if and when the two match strokes in international competition this year.

In this belief, Yamagishi is backed up by his team mates, Hideo Nishimura and Fumiteru Nakano. Yamagishi, 24-year-old student of Keio University, predicts the German's court generalship and solid play will prove superior to Budge's meteoric shots.

Yamagishi, who spent two years at the University of Illinois, speaks excellent English. He has been playing tennis for 12 years. He represented Japan in Davis Cup competition in 1934-35.

He played several exhibition matches with Ellsworth Vines during the latter's recent professional tour of the Orient and was described by Vines as "one of the finest players yet developed by Japan."

In the cup eliminations here April 30, May 1 and 2, Yamagishi will face Budge in the main singles bout.

His team mates, Nakano and Nishimura, are 22 and 25 years of age, respectively. Nakano is a student at Hosei University and ranks fifth in Japanese tennis. Nishimura, employed by a spinning company, is second ranking player of his country. He was national singles champion in 1933.

Capt. Yamagishi says Japanese players always have one handicap to overcome after traveling to other lands for competition. It is becoming accustomed to the tennis balls of the particular country. He says the ball manufactured in Japan is lighter and lacks the resiliency of the type used in most other nations.

Third Straight for Picard

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12 (AP)—Henry Picard, the calm, graceful-stroking professional from Hershey, Penna., outlasted a serious challenge yesterday to win the tournament of the Gardens, for the third straight year. The former home town golfer, followed by a large gallery of enthusiasts, finished the 72-hole battle with a total of 282, two under par, to nose out the charging Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Penna., by a single blow. In the great stretch battle, Sam Snead, the 24-year-old rookie from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., lost the "feel" of his war clubs to wind up in third place with 285 after leading the field by two strokes going into the final 18 holes.

College Baseball Results

Auburn 12, Georgia 7.
Boston 13, Upsala 0.
Bradley 9, Wisconsin 7.
Brown 9, Lowell T. S. 1.
Carson-Newman 5, Lincoln 0.
Carson-Newman 3, Lincoln 2.
Catawba 8, Guilford 5.
Chicago 7, Georgia Tech 1.
City College 6, N. Y. U. 5.
Delaware 3, West Chester T. 0.
Duke 9, Elon 1.
Erskine 4, Citadel 3.
Erskine 3, Citadel 0.
E. Stroudsburg T. 7, Panzer 0.
E. Carolina T. 8, Atlantic Christian 6.
Harvard 14, Columbia 2.
Illinois 12, Illinois Wesleyan 4.
Iowa State 10, Iowa S. T. 5.
L. I. U. 7, Savage 0.
Lehigh 6, Swarthmore 3.
Manhattan 13, Brooklyn 1.
Manhattan (S. I.) 9, Drew 7.
Marshall 7, Dayton 6.
Maryland 15, Rutgers 2.
N. C. State 11, Davidson 2.
Northeastern 11, American I. C. 0.
Penn A. C. 9, Temple 4.
Pennsylvania 3, Cornell 2.
Princeton 7, Navy 2.
Providence 13, Assumption 0.
R. I. State 18, Arnold 2.
St. Louis 5, Illinois T. 4.
Seton Hall 5, Montclair T. 1.
South Carolina 6, Furman 2.
Virginia M. I. 4, North Carolina 3.
Washington C. 4, G. Washington 0.
William & Mary 5, Virginia 3.
Wisconsin 13, Bradley 7.
Yale 9, Springfield 8.

Sudbury Tigers Win

CALGARY, Alta., April 12 (CP)—Sudbury Tigers took their second straight win over North Battleford Beavers here Saturday night, defeating the western senior champions 6-3 and needing only one more victory to win the Allan Cup and the Canadian senior hockey title.

College Tennis Results

Georgia Tech 5, Clemson 2.
Harvard 7, Navy 2.
Lenoir-Rhyne 4, Guilford 3.
Milligan 5, Carson-Newman 2.
Pennsylvania 6, Philadelphia R. C. 3.
South Carolina 7, Erskine 0.
Swarthmore 8, American 0.

Visiting Keglers Have Field Day At Bowling Meet

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Those so-called "booster" teams evidently did a pretty grand job of breaking in the American bowling congress tournament alleys.

Judging from the scores rolled in the pin classic yesterday, the new tournament drives have lost most of their shellac and are now more akin to the alleys in the home towns of the bowlers.

Visiting pin men found them easy to hit in the the most hectic day of congress history yesterday, when no less than a dozen mid-west keglers created changes among the high 10 leaders.

Leading the strike jamboree was Bill Ahnert, Elgin, Ill., who pounded out a bang-up 728 singles series, missing the lead, held by Ernie Soest, Santa Monica, Cal., by a single pin.

Shortly after Ahnert had registered his total, Mike Anderson, Chicago, cut loose with a brilliant 719 total. One bad shot, a 4-5 "split" in the first frame of the third game, kept the Windy City ace out of the top shot.

Otto Jasper, Cincinnati, took possession of the all-events department when he hung up a total of 1980 in averaging 220 to oust Alex Carey, Belleville, Mich. (Carey's 1957 nine-game count had led for more than two weeks.

Johnny Murphy, last year's all-events champion, was one of the few on yesterday's card who did not get hot. The Indinaoplis youngster fell 172 pins short of his 2006 winning total of last year when he pulled up with 1834.

Fifty-six more teams will attempt to batter down the 3118 total of the Krakow Furnitures, Detroit, in the five-man competition tonight. The standings:

Five-Man Event

Krakow Furniture Company	3118
Pastime, A. C.	3045
Eckhardt & Becker Brewing Co.	3043
Reinhart Radio Reserves	3038
St. Thomas	2977

Doubles

W. Zanger and V. Metts	1329
J. Hogan and J. Seebeck	1322
W. Debridget and J. Smith	1307
J. Sargent and G. Angevino	1299
W. Freitag and L. Levine	1298

Singles

E. Soest	729
W. Ahnert	728
W. Knox	725
M. Anderson	719
E. Garbarino	699

All-Events

Otto Jasper	655	650	675	1980
A. Carey	559	705	693	1957
W. Rushnak	630	678	642	1950
D. Common	551	719	658	1928
M. Debridget	580	714	633	1927

Oklahoma Matmen Keep AAU Title

BALTIMORE, April 12 (AP)—By dint of brawn and skill, athletes of Southwestern Teachers' College, Weatherford, Okla., clung to the wrestling peak of the Amateur Athletic Union by a slim margin over grapplers of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., Saturday.

The Oklahomans came through the grind of the A. A. U.'s two-day tournament ending here last night with two individual championships and 11½ points to 11 for Baltimore to win the team title. They did so without the services of any of the individual champions they placed in last year's tournament.

Willard Duffy, an unattached performer from Bloomington, Ind., took the title of the tournament's best wrestler. Champion of the 123-pound class, Duffy was unanimous choice for the top individual honors over Jacob, a former Michigan State College star.

Ball Announcers Warned Against Editorializing

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—L. C. McEvoy, who will be in charge of the broadcasting of all American League baseball games this season, cautioned announcers to guard against editorializing during their game accounts in an address last night to the first national baseball announcers conference.

Asserting more games would be broadcast this season than ever before, McEvoy said: "There is a vast difference between editorial comment during the game, when the heat of partisanship may be high, and in more calm, cooler moments afterward. Under your broadcasting agreements you simply have the right to give a play-by-play account of the game."

More than 70 announcers, station representatives and advertisers are attending the meeting, which will be concluded tonight.

Tilden Beats Perry

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden vanquished Fred Perry of England Saturday night for the second successive night, 6—2, 7—5. Whipping his serve at the Briton with spectacular speed and lobbying continually when Perry attempted to go to the net, Big Bill had the crowd cheering for him to win. George Lott Jr., of Chicago, recently named U. S. Davis Cup coach, defeated Bruce Barnes of Texas in a one-set affair, 7—5. Barnes and Lott paired in the doubles to beat Tilden-Perry, 6—3, 6—4.

Williamsport Court Victor

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., April 12 (AP)—Williamsport won the national Y. M. C. A. basketball championship Saturday night, defeating Jersey City, N. J., 28 to 27. It was Williamsport's first title. Never were the two teams more than five points apart, Williamsport leading 16 to 11 at half time.

College Track Results

Chicago 71, No. Illinois T. 60.
Clemson 82, Presbyterian 49.
Georgia 77, Florida 49.
Georgia Tech 66, Alabama 65.
Maryland 75, Virginia 51.
Milligan 76½, Lincoln P. I. 54½.
Mississippi 86, Louisiana Tech 26.
Nebraska 83, Minnesota 39.
Princeton 63, Duke 63.
Southern California 79, California 52.
Southwestern 88, Miss. College 44.
Stanford 80, Washington 50.
Swarthmore 98, Johns Hopkins 27.
Tennessee 79½, Maryville 46½.
Wake Forest 84, Guilford 42.

Pacific Coast League

Results April 11

Seattle 3, Oakland 0.
Oakland 4, Seattle 2.
San Diego 3, Missions 2.
San Diego 4, Missions 1.
San Francisco 5, Portland 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 2.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 0.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.

Yacht Lulu Wins Prince of Wales Sailing Trophy

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 12 (AP)—Briggs Cunningham's Lulu, from Long Island Sound, won the Prince of Wales yachting trophy yesterday by finishing second in the fourth and final race of the international series among six-meter yachts from four countries.

Lulu, finishing second in three of four races scored 34 points for the series against 26¼ for Henry Morgan's Indian Scout, another United States entry, and 25½ for the Trimingham brothers' Bermuda craft, Saga, which led the fleet of 10 yachts in two of the races. Saga finished last yesterday as Viking, owned by Lewis Miller of Chester, N. S., showed the way across the finish line in a drifting match.

Starting at 3 o'clock in a faint westerly wind, the race, postponed from Saturday because of heavy weather, was barely completed inside the 3½-hour time limit. Saga, the last boat across the line, finished with only 10 seconds to spare.

At the weather mark, Lulu led Viking by 40 seconds. They maintained their positions until the final beat, when Viking gained the windward position and gained on the Cunningham craft to win by a full minute.

A protest involving Herman Whiton's Light Scout and Robert Meyer's Bobkat 3d, may affect the final standing for the series as well as the choice of United States craft for the team races against representatives of the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club. In tight quarters at the end of the first round, Light Scout, on the port tack, tried to squeeze past under Saga's stern and across Bobkat's bow. The latter, which claimed the right of way on the starboard tack, was forced to pay off to avoid a collision and Meyer entered a protest.

If Light Scout is disqualified, Bobkat will team with Lulu and Rebel against Saga, Viking and Indian Scout, which will represent Bermuda.

Duck Pin Tourney Closes With Two New Meet Records

NORFOLK, Va., April 12 (AP)—Teams representing Springfield Vt., and Charlotte, N. C., captured top honors in the tenth annual national duck pin bowling congress which ended here Sunday. Two all-time tournament records were established in two weeks of bombarding the maple lanes.

The Borders Friction Stop, men's team, composed of Baltimore bowlers but representing Springfield, toppled 1995 pins on the final day of competition for a new high mark in the team event.

Charlotte's Bowling Center girls set a total of 1635 pins to claim the national title for a women's quintet. They failed to reach the tournament peak of 1762 set last year at Hartford, Conn., by the Lucky Strike girls of Washington, D. C.

The other tourney record was set by Miss Tracy Jones of Miami, Fla., a bowler of less than a year's experience, who spilled 181 pins. She was teamed with Miss Hope Mann, also of Miami, in a doubles match at the time the record line was rolled.

William (Bill) Tato, of Willimantic, Conn., captured first honors in the men's all events with a 1194 total. He hit 400 in the singles, 415 in the doubles, and finished with 379 in the team event. William Dente, of Willimantic, did not defend his title, achieved last year with 1274.

Joe Remelkis, who took second place in the men's all-events with 1180, led the Springfield team in its sensational rolling yesterday with a set of 436. Ray Barnes, anchor man, hit 154 in the second block and in the final game Remelkis crashed the pins for a brilliant 178. Buck Earle, rolling in No. 2 position, helped clinch the national title by scoring 151 on his last line.

The Willimantic, Conn., Blue Ribbons, winners in 1936 with a record-making 1948, were tied with the Holland Five, another Connecticut team, for second place team honors this year with 1847. Northwest Temple of Washington, D. C., which held the lead for a week, ended in fourth position.

Virginians took singles honors, W. E. Powell, Roanoke, shooting 439 for the best men's set, and Miss Ida Simmons, the nation's No. 1 ranking feminine star, rolling 416 for the women's crown. Miss Simmons also took the women's all-events with 1101.

Astor Clarke and Billy Krauss, Washington, are the new doubles champions with an 809 score, and Walnut Beach Alleys, Milford, Conn., captured first place in the booster division with 1818. Silver Springs, Md., girls took feminine booster honors with 1598.

Misses Phyllis Wills and Dot Lawson, Richmond, Va., were first in women's doubles with 738. J. Dodd, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., rolled at the top of the intercollegiate singles division, while Wilford Roux and Willard James of Georgia Tech led with an even 700 in the college doubles.

Ken Black, Taunton, Mass., with 373, won the U. S. Sports Writers' duck pin title. Charles Hamilton, Richmond, Va., turned in 348 in defense of the crown he won in the scribes' division last year.

Canadiens Complete Tour

SYDNEY, N. S., April 12 (CP)—Montreal Canadiens defeated Sydney Telephones, Cape Breton Island hockey champions, 25-6 here Saturday night in an exhibition game that brought Canadiens' tour of the island to a close. Toe Blake led the National League team's scorers with 20 goals. All Telephones' counters came in the second and third periods after Wilf Cude, the National squad's regular goalie, and Campbell of Telephones changed sides.

Shamrocks Soccer Victors

ST. LOUIS, April 12 (AP)—The St. Louis Shamrock soccer team, western division champion, scored a 1-to-0 triumph over the New York Americans, eastern standard bearers, here yesterday in the first of two games which will determine the national champion. The title will be decided on total goals, and the squads will square off again next Sunday at New York.

And Talking of . . . Snooker

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Exit Billiards

LONDON—"Let us to Billiards!" William Shakespeare makes Cleopatra say that. With about as much historical justification as he would have had for bringing Mark Antony to the walls of Alexandria on roller-skates. But it is very hard to make anyone in Britain say it these days. For billiard tables here are now almost a misnomer.

Snooker's Pool is all the rage. It sounds rather like the aquatic annexe to one of those delightful roadhouses that have sprung up all over the English countryside in the past few years. And, when you come to think of it, the attractions it offers are somewhat similar—it is not too deep, it provides color and variety, and it encourages one to "have a dip."

Compared with English pockets-billiards, the very deep and serious game it has well-nigh supplanted, Snooker is a breezy, adventurous business—what with the plonk of the ball into the pockets, driven there at times as fast as the eye can follow, the occasions for spectacular demonstrations of cue and ball control, the engineering and eluding of "Snookers" (of which more anon) and the translation of players' personalities into stroke and counter-stroke.

Snooker, with the white ball set merrily in chase of 15 reds and seven shiny colors is not nearly such ponderous entertainment, to watch or to play, as is offered by the two white balls and one red of pocket-billiards.

Less Like Work

Mind you, billiards is far the cleverer game. It is, indeed, more than a game. It is a test of mathematical exactitude in the application of dynamics. The "fluke" which lends enchantment and hilarity to snooker and is, indeed, a factor in the game which no player, however good, can overlook, is merely a source of disgust to the earnest billiards player. Even when he benefits by it himself. He would prefer not to score at all than by the aid of chance. Or so he says. Not being a real player myself, I take a different view.

The keynote of success at billiards is practice, practice and then more practice. Walter Lindrum, the great Australian left-hander, for example, played for six months at the outset of his career with only one ball on the table. At the end of that period he had almost taught it to talk to him. Snooker, as it presents itself to the club player, is much less like hard work. One can become a fairly good player quite soon and improve all the time, while having fun. A particularly popular phase of play is the four-handed game. This is "the" vogue in the billiard rooms of London's social clubs, where, for every game of billiards played, we see dozens of Snooker.

Professional Wizardry

This season a cup was put up for competition among the West End clubs, and it has been almost as successful as spring-cleaning and redecoration in making club men avail themselves of each other's amenities. In the final, the National Liberal Club defeated the Devonshire.

The professionals' interpretation of Snooker is a sheer delight for the amateur to watch. While their exquisite cleverness at billiards passes almost beyond comprehension and becomes so nearly infallible that it might be termed tedious—long sequences of "nursery' cannons and things of that sort—their wizardry at Snooker takes spectacular forms. As, for example, when Joe Davis recently credited himself with a new world's record break of 135 points—compiled by potting 15 reds, 8 blacks, 4 pinks, 2 browns, 1 blue and then all the colors in their ordained sequence.

Horace Lindrum, nephew of the famous billiard star, Walter, once made 141, but the break could not be listed as a record because the table had not been "passed" by the Billiards Association and Control Board. Professional matches, I may say, have been featured on the radio with a running commentary. A likely subject, I imagine, for television.

At Snooker, as probably you know, the broad principle of the game is that you use the white ball (always the cue ball) to drive a red into one of the table's six pockets, and then you direct your attention likewise to any colored ball. After which the process is repeated with a red, then another color, and so on, alternately, until all the reds have been disposed of. "Potting" a red scores one point. The reds remain off the table once they have been ushered into the pockets; the colors return to their previously appointed positions. When the last red has vanished, the colors are taken in this sequence—yellow, counting 2 points; green, counting 3; brown, counting 4; blue, 5; pink, 6, and black, 7.

"Snookered"

So much for the positive side of the play. The negative side lies in executing, or persuading your opponent to execute, "foul" shots. These are too numerous to be enunciated in close detail, but the main ones are perpetrated by hitting a ball other than the one you should, missing the objective altogether, or permitting the white to enter a pocket.

You can best persuade your opponent to do this by interposing a ball (or some balls) between the white and the ball or balls that he is required to hit. When you have done that you are said to have "laid a Snooker." And you may be excused for showing as much delight at the accomplishment of this feat as a hen does when it has laid an egg. Of course, the opponent may extricate himself from the difficulty in which you placed him. In the process he may even "Snooker" you. What is worse, he may say he did it purposely. But,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"That strains one's credulity a bit too far."

Hockey Playoffs

By the Associated Press

National League

Stanley Cup Finals (Three of Five Games)
Third game Sunday: New York Rangers 1, Detroit Red Wings 0.

Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	2	1	8	5	4
Detroit	1	2	5	8	2

Fourth game: At Detroit, Tuesday.
Fifth game, if necessary: At Detroit, Thursday.

International-American League

League championship final (three of five games).
Third game, Saturday: Syracuse 4, Philadelphia 1.
Fourth game, Sunday: Syracuse 5, Philadelphia 0.

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst.	Pts.
Syracuse	3	1	14	5	6
Philadelphia	1	3	6	14	3

Billiard Tourney Starts Final Week; Play Is Close

World Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
James Caras	5	1	11	77
Ralph Greenleaf	5	2	84	10
Andrew Ponzi	4	2	9	74
Onofrio Lauri	5	3	5	70
William Mosconi	5	3	3	95
Erwin Rudolph	4	4	11	75
Irving Crane	5	4	59	11
Marcel Camp	5	5	11	49
Charles Seaback	4	5	15	55
Bennie Allen	3	7	54	4
Fay Gainer	3	7	43	29
Joseph Diehl	2	7	22	51

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 12—The world pocket billiards championship starts its final week today, with the result shrouded in doubt. James Caras, the playing through champion, stands in the best position, but he has five hard battles before him, and a couple of slips in his daily play might put him out of the running.

Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi have the best chances to overtake him, while William Mosconi, the young Philadelphian, after a bad start, has developed a style of play which might enable him to climb to the top also, provided someone else defeats Caras in addition to himself. Onofrio Lauri is still a possibility, but Erwin Rudolph practically put himself out of the running as the result of his defeats by Mosconi and Seaback on Friday and Saturday.

Mosconi put himself very prominently to the front in his victory over Lauri on Saturday, by establishing new highs in both best game and high run. He completed the string of 125 in three innings, finishing with a run of 95 unfinished. Seaback's exhibition against Rudolph was also good billiards, though the safety tactics of the Philadelphian made the battle long, running 16 innings.

Greenleaf remained among the leaders yesterday, in spite of a weak start, by defeating Bennie Allen, 125 to 75, while young Irving Crane passed Rudolph and took sixth place, when he defeated Fay Gainer, 125 to 60, also lowering his best game to 11 innings.

Marcel Camp and Fay Gainer fought out the opening game on Saturday afternoon, with careful but not particularly brilliant billiards, needing 25 innings before Camp won, 125 to 87, with high runs of 40 for Camp and 20 for Gainer. Then Mosconi ended the session with his sensational performance, 125 to 7 for Lauri.

In the evening, Ponzi kept himself in the running for the final scramble with a 125-to-69 victory in 17 innings, over Bennie Allen, with high runs of 36 and 30, respectively. Then Seaback plodded ahead with careful play after Rudolph had threatened to win most of the way, to a victory at 125 to 121, in 16 innings.

Dunkelberger Victorious

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., defeated the veteran James T. Hunter of North Adams, Mass., by a 5 and 3 margin Saturday and became the youngest golfer ever to win the North and South tournament here. The finalists finished the morning 18 holes on even terms, but the wiry little North Carolinian, who tips the scales at only 115 pounds, took the first three holes of the afternoon round, all in par figures, and thereafter the issue was never in doubt.

Snead-Sarazen Golf Victors

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 12 (AP)—Sam Snead, of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Gene Sarazen, of Brookfield Center, Conn., defeated Jack Toomer, of Waynesville, and Archie Clark of Hendersonville, in a golf exhibition on the Beaver Lake course yesterday, 4 and 3. High winds hampered the quartet. Sarazen and Toomer each carded a 73, while Snead shot a 74 and Clark a 79. Toomer had fired an eight under par 64 in a practice round over the 6505-yard course.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A) 7, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Chicago (N) 9, St. Louis (A) 5.
Chicago (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
Memphis (SA) 7, New York (A) 6.
Brooklyn (N) 8, Jacksonville (SAL) 0.
New York (N) 3, Nashville (SA) 2.
Little Rock (SA) 5, Cleveland (A) 0.
Boston (N) 22, Augusta (SAL) 2.
Atlanta (SA) 8, Boston (A) 3.
Columbus (SAL) 11, St. Louis (N) 8.
Washington (A) 5, Chattanooga (SA) 3.
Rochester (I) 4, Detroit (A) 3.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Asheville (PL) 0.

College Lacrosse Results

Baltimore A. C. 8, Maryland 6.
Brown 9, M. I. T. 8.
Johns Hopkins 10, Dartmouth 1.
Mt. Washington 10, St. John's 2.
Navy 19, Harvard 2.
Pennsylvania 9, Williams 4.
Rutgers 17, City College 5.
Swarthmore 16, Lafayette 3.
Yale 17, Alumni 2.

AAU Meet Closes Amidst Protests; Lake Shore Winner

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12 (AP)—The tumult and the shouting that marred the conclusion of the three-day national A. A. U. senior swimming and diving championship had died away today. In its wake were left three figures of competitively, if not physically, heroic proportions, who dominated the entire meet.

Two of them are no newcomers to swimming fame. Both Adolph (Sonny Boy) Kiefer of Chicago's Lake Shore A. C., and Johnny Higgins, Ohio State freshman from Providence, R. I., were members of the 1936 Olympic team, and both were defending champions when the meet opened last Thursday in the Yale University pool.

The third is a recruit, though not a raw one, to the ranks of the nation's best in water sports. He is Al Patnik, blond youngster from Pittsburgh and another Ohio State freshman.

Each was a double champion when the meet closed Saturday night with a long-drawn dispute over the final 300-yard medley relay—a dispute whose outcome handed the team title to Lake Shore on a protest platter.

Kiefer repeated his 1936 victory in the 150-yard backstroke and, with five points for this and three each for second in the individual medley and 220 free style, took the all-round gold medal. Higgins won again in both the medley and the 220 breast stroke, and Patnik, winning whole arms-full of 10 (or perfect) scores from the judges, copped the one-meter and 100-foot diving titles.

The cherubic-faced Kiefer's feats were most meritorious. His back stroke victory was no surprise but his venture into the free style, in which he was a good second to Charley Hutter of Harvard marked his debut in a national championship in this event.

Then, swimming the introductory backstroke leg on the medley relay team, it was Kiefer, a University of Texas yearling, who gave his mates a 12-foot margin. They had lost that lead to Princeton at the thrilling finish of the race but it enabled them to take first prize and the 10 points that went with it for the team title when the Tigers were disqualified amid a storm of protest for Hank Van Oss' illegal jump on the start of the final free-style leg.

Lake Shore's relay triumph kept Michigan from the team crown, and once again left that title in a club team's possession. But it will be no surprise, if, next year, Ohio State becomes the first college to win national team honors—for, barring unusual developments, the Buckeyes should have twenty sure points in Higgins and Patnik, with more coming in on the efforts of Jimmy Patterson, in the dives, and Bill Neunzig, in the free style, and Higgins helping further in the medley relay.

Quigley Umpire-in-Chief Of Semi-Pro Tourney

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Lending major league aid to the development of semiprofessional baseball, Ford Frick, National League president, today approved selection of the veteran arbiter, Ernie Quigley, as umpire-in-chief of the national semipro tournament this summer.

Quigley, National League supervisor of umpires, will rule on protests filed during the national semi-pro congress tourney at Wichita Aug. 13-25, and will officiate in the championship game, for which a $5000 minimum cash prize already has been guaranteed the winer.

The national tournament will climax 48 state playoffs and 30 regional eliminations. More than 10,000 clubs, comprising 16,000 players, will be represented in the competition, according to Honus Wagner, high commissioner of the semipros.

Tilden Takes Vines' Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 12—Big Bill Tilden, substituting for Ellsworth Vines, defeated Fred Perry in a tennis exhibition, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, here Friday.

Cornelius in Charge

HAMILTON, Ont., April 12 (CP)—Central Collegiate will send a squad to the Penn relays at Philadelphia this month. Capt. J. R. Cornelius will be in charge.

Amusements

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Four Weeks Only — Eves. 8:15, Mats. 2:15
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Tonight—"THE MIKADO"
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Prices, Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20

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SHUBERT—Tom'w 8:30
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Request Return at Popular Prices of the Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known.
Max Gordon's huge ★★★★ Musical Play
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"BROTHER RAT"
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
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Eves., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65
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"QUEEN ELIZABETH" (Released in 1913)
"THE GAY DIVORCEE"
Harv

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops and the Primroses

By Dorothy A. Lovell

When Hoppity-Pops opened her eyes that spring morning she said to herself that it was just the kind of day to go primrosing.

April sunlight was flicking backward and forward across the ceiling with every movement of the curtains, and birds were singing and chattering and calling to one another in the fields and hedges. It was a perfect primrose day.

So when breakfast was over she put on her stout pair of shoes, and taking a basket and a pair of old scissors, said good-by to her mother and set off down the path. If it hadn't been such a primrosy day she might have stayed at home to tidy up the kitchen garden which looked a bit shaggy and neglected in the bright spring light. But kitchen gardens must wait when primroses are up in the woods, and as for the front beds, they managed to look after themselves, because they had no flowers at all.

Hoppity-Pops ran down the lane and through the village and over the stone bridge, and on the other side of the bridge she caught up with Gerty, the Grocer's daughter. Gerty had a basket, too, and was on her way to the same primrose wood on the far side of the hill, so they went along together.

By the Stile

The hill was several miles off, but the air was so clear that it seemed quite close, and they ran and skipped and jumped as they went because they felt so happy.

After following the road for a distance, they cut across the fields to the point where a lane ran up and over the hill. At the end of the fields was a stile, and there, sitting on the grass, was a very small child crying dismally.

"It's Freddie, the Gardener's boy," said Gerty. "He lives in a house on the Manor grounds."

"But that's ever so far away," said Hoppity-Pops. "He must be lost."

They looked at the crying child and then at one another.

"We ought to take him back, I suppose," said Hoppity-Pops.

But Gerty shook her head. "He knows his way," she said. "Besides, we should never get to the primrose wood if we did."

"But we can't leave him here," said Hoppity-Pops.

"He's all right, really," said Gerty. "And the Manor people don't let strangers on their grounds, so we couldn't take him home. There are lots of traps, and dogs, and men to stop you, too—it isn't a bit safe."

Hoppity-Pops thought for a while. "I could take him as far as the gate," she said.

"Oh, all right," replied Gerty crossly. "You go back if you want to. I'm going on," and she climbed the stile and vanished behind the hedge.

Uncomfortable Thoughts

The little boy's tears were still trickling down his nose, but he had stopped making a noise. He struggled on to his feet and put his hand in Hoppity-Pop's hand, and very slowly, because he was so small, they walked back across the fields, and neither of them said anything.

Inside the Manor Gate was a notice board with the words: "Trespassers will be prosecuted." It was a most unwelcome board, and the gate was unwelcome looking, too, and so was the drive, disappearing rather darkly among the trees.

Hoppity-Pops had never been to the Manor House, and she had no idea where the Gardener lived, but after a time the drive took a turn to the left and she found herself facing a cottage with a garden full of neat flowers.

She paused for a moment, and as if she had touched a spring the door flew open and a woman flew out, and by the way she picked the small boy up Hoppity-Pops guessed she was his mother.

"Where did you find him? He's been gone for hours," she said breathlessly. "Oh, Freddie, you naughty boy, what a time you've given us! We've searched the place over—all the lot of us. What do you mean running away like that—giving us such a turn?"

Freddie didn't reply, and at that moment a young boy on a bicycle came tearing along the drive.

"He's come!" called the woman.

The boy jumped off the bicycle and wiped his forehead. He looked very hot.

"A nice chase I've had," he said.

An Early Visitor

Hoppity-Pops began to move away feeling there was no more for her to do. Freddie had been carried into the cottage, and the boy was about to wheel his bicycle round to a shed when he noticed her.

"Was it you brought him back?" he asked.

Hoppity-Pops nodded.

He asked her when she had found him, and gave a long whistle when he heard.

"We'd never have thought to look there," he said. And then his eyes fell on her empty basket.

"Were you going to the primrose woods?" he asked again.

"Yes," said Hoppity-Pops, "but it doesn't matter. I can go another day."

Suddenly the boy had a bright idea.

"You've been a long way already," he said. "Get on my back wheel and I'll take you home."

So Hoppity-Pops perched herself on the wheel and held on to the boy's shoulders, and together they went spinning down the drive, and along the road, and over the bridge, and through the village, and down the lane, until they reached the cottage.

"Thank you very much," she said as she jumped off.

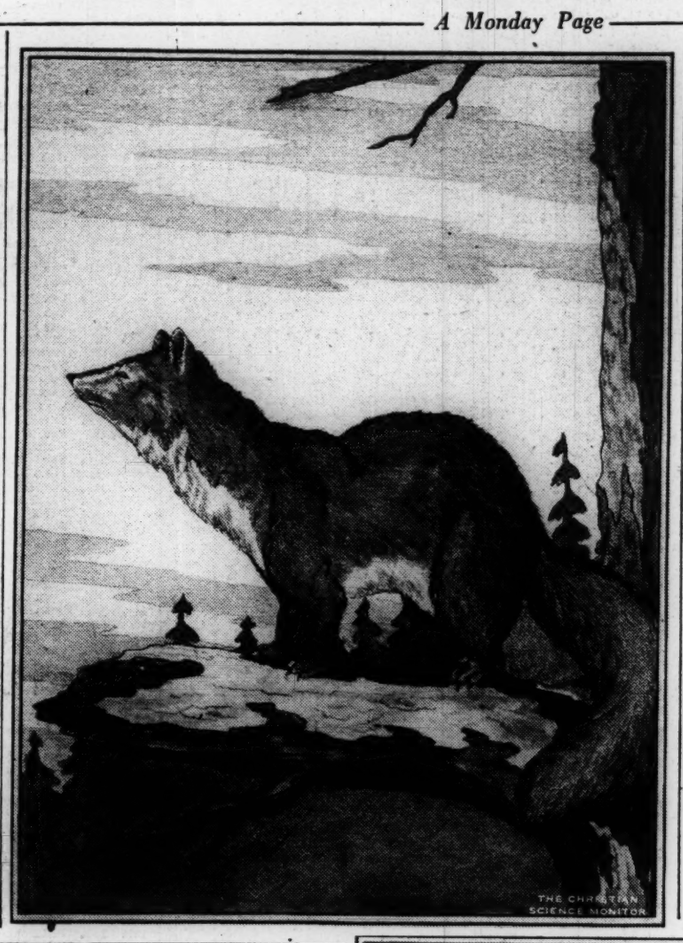
She hoped the boy wouldn't notice how bare and untidy the garden looked, so different from his own, and having said good-by rather hurriedly, she ran away up the path.

Early the next morning, before it was quite light, somebody came down the lane very quietly with a barrow, and moved slowly about among the empty beds in front of the cottage, and then went away again. And when the sun got up, instead of finding the usual bare patches of soil, it shone on a little garden full of primroses.

Sleep, Baby Seeds

Sleep, little baby seeds under snow,
You must be weary of waiting to grow.
But when you open your eyes in the spring,
Rivers will whisper and robins will sing.
Then field and meadow will blossom again.
Sleep, little baby seeds, sleep until then.

MABEL LIVINGSTONE



Tha Has a Pleasant Day

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

The April sun was shining down on the forest one day when Tha, the marten, crept out of his den in the hollow of an old pine tree.

That den once belonged to two big woodpeckers, but they moved out when Tha moved in. It was easy enough for them to find another old tree in which they could dig a hollow home; and a marten is not the kind of neighbor woodpeckers enjoy.

Why? Well, there are several reasons. For one thing, martens like to eat eggs, and those woodpeckers had another use for their eggs!

Tha was not a fat winter-sleeper like Mah-kay, the black bear. He had left his den, even in cold weather, whenever he was hungry enough to go hunting. But Tha was not looking for breakfast or dinner when he left his den that April day. What he wanted then was warm sunshine. For a while he sat on a broken branch, sunning his fur which was mostly yellowish brown, though his legs were blackish and his throat and chest were orange.

A Sun Bath

After sitting there for a few minutes, blinking in the bright light Tha suddenly remembered something. Why not take his sun-bath high, high up in his favorite nest?

That nest was in the top of a dead maple that stood on a rocky knoll some distance away. But Tha did not climb down the old pine trunk and run over the ground to reach the maple. Instead, he climbed to a long branch on the other side of his pine and followed it until he could jump to a hemlock not far away. He walked on one of its branches and jumped again, catching hold of twigs to steady himself and swinging on them as fearlessly as a squirrel.

In this way, climbing and leaping, Tha followed a branch trail leading from hemlock to spruce, from spruce to pine, and so on until he reached a branch of the dead maple. He ran along the branch to the trunk, climbed to the top very quickly, and stopped at a big, deserted nest. Hawks had built it the year before; and after they were through with it, Tha had discovered that it was a good place for a nap in the sun. It seemed just as comfortable that spring day as it had in the fall. Tha yawned, cuddled down, and shut his black, shiny eyes.

The marten lay in the nest until late afternoon. He was so quiet that crows, flapping overhead, did not notice him. A pair of ravens soared past, calling "Kurr-karr" but they seemed to be seeking a nest of their own, not one left by last year's hawks. Blue jays whined and chattered below, but did not happen to go to the top of the maple. Tha was glad of that. When blue jays saw him, they always dashed about him, making such a racket that he hurried back to his den to be rid of them.

Tha Did Not Like Water

Before sunset, Tha left the nest. He moved very quickly, looking from side to side and smelling with his long, keen nose. If there was anything interesting in that part of the forest, Tha would see it, smell it, and find out what it was.

To be sure there were the three hungry youngsters of Bubo, the great horned owl, near by. They had toddled to the edge of the nest and peeped over. Their big, yellow eyes stared at Tha as he went down the trunk of the maple. The marten, however, did not stop to stare back. He knew better than to hunt horned owls even when they were babies. Their parents were on guard and Tha did not care to meet them.

Instead of traveling over branches this evening, Tha loped along the ground. He moved gracefully even though his legs were so short that his body almost touched the ground. He arched his back, lifted his bushy tail, and took care to keep out of soft mud. He jumped across small pools of water and hurried around big ones.

Tha did not like to get water on his fur or wet his feet. On a rainy day, he would stay in his den rather than get soaked. A sun-bath was a joy—but what marten would care to take a water bath.

Looking for Supper

On one slope, Tha stopped to sniff at some tracks whose toe prints showed plainly. They were made by Vison, the mink, who was a relative of Tha's. (They both belonged to the weasel family.) Vison's tracks led to the shallow edge of a lake where he had gone to catch a fish or a frog for his supper.

Supper? Why, yes—Tha was hungry, too. What should he have? He would like a fish or a frog; but he certainly was not going to get his fur wet hunting for them! Well, never mind, there were many other things Tha could eat. He relished any kind of meat he could catch, whether it walked on two legs like a grouse, on four legs like a mouse, or on six legs like an insect.

Tha enjoyed fruit, too; and he paused when he came to some mountain ash trees. (Some people call them rowan trees.) He had often feasted, during the fall, on the bright red berries that grew on these trees. Many clusters had stayed on the trees after the snow came, and these had been a most important winter food for him. But there were no mountain-ash berries dangling there now.

A little farther on Tha came to a rock where two forest rangers had stopped to cook their dinner that noon. They had been fishing and had caught one more fish than they needed. This they had left beside the rock as a gift to some hungry forest creature.

So Tha was lucky, after all. His supper was as good as that of Cousin Vison, the mink—and he didn't even have to wet his paws to get it!

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Christopher Crab's New Shell

"Dear me, dear me," said Christopher Crab as he crawled on the floor of the sea.

"Whatever's the matter?" asked Jeremy Jell.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I'm in rather a plight; this shell that I'm wearing is growing too tight. I'm afraid I shall burst it—I'm in such a fright!"

"Oh," said Jeremy Jell. "Just go off and be quiet, it's sure to come right." So away the crab crawled until he came to a hole in the sand.

"What can be the matter with Christopher Crab?" asked Millicent Mussel of Jeremy Jell, when they met on the floor of the sea.

In the Sand Hole

"Oh," said Jeremy Jell, "poor Christopher Crab's in rather a plight. It's that shell that he's wearing that's growing too tight. He's afraid that he'll burst and is in such a fright, so he's gone to be quiet until it comes right."

"That's strange," said Millicent Mussel, "my shell never gets tight, it just grows and grows as I do."

"That may be," said Jeremy Jell, "but yours is a different kind of shell. However, Christopher Crab will be able to tell you all about it when he comes back."

Just when Christopher Crab thought he couldn't last another minute, he became aware that something strange was happening. Part of his body had begun to turn into water.

"What a relief!" said Christopher Crab. "Now is my chance to get loose from my shell. I'll wriggle about and rub myself, and turn and twist and shake myself again and again till I've loosed myself."

Crack! Crack!

"Whatever is that?" said Christopher Crab, and he jumped with surprise when he saw that his shell had split down the back. Without pausing a moment to think, he hopped straight through the crack—and the shell closed up again as if nothing had ever happened to it.

Free Again

"If only I'd known that it all would come right, I would never have been in that horrible fright," said Christopher Crab as he lay on the sand so free and comfortable.

After a while he began to expand. He grew and grew until he could hardly believe his four thousand eyes, and by the time it was morning he was just half as big again!

"There now," said he to himself. "I feel very fine—I feel just like myself, and I seem to be growing a fine shell, too! I'll just wait here until it is as strong as my old one."

So while Christopher waited, the new shell grew, and when it was the right size he scuttled off to tell his friends all about it.

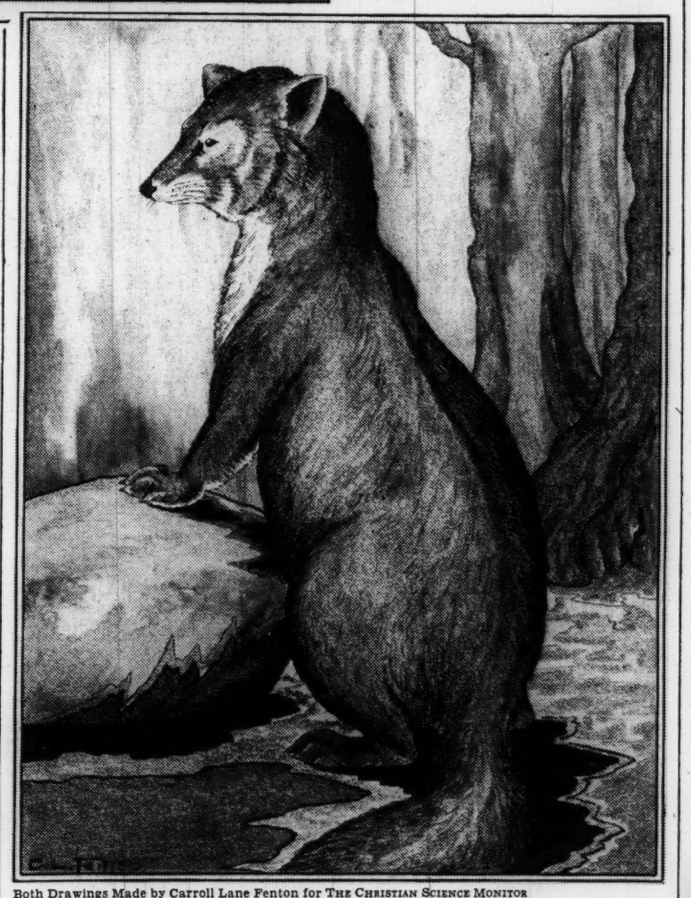
The first person he met was another Crustacean Crab.

"How do you do?" said Christopher.

"How do you do?" said the other Crustacean Crab. "That's a fine new shell you have got."

"Why, yes," said Christopher, "but I was terribly frightened before my old one cracked."

"Well, well!" laughed the other Crustacean Crab, "just fancy a crab getting into a fright when the shell he is wearing is growing too tight! The thing is so simple he need not be told that to put on a new shell he puts off the old!" G. B.



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Tha, the Marten, Suddenly Remembered Something. Lower—If There Was Anything Interesting, Tha Would See It

Jeremiah Jumbo Makes Peace

"It's a lovely Saturday morning!" exclaimed Jeremiah Jumbo, springing out of bed and putting his trunk through the window to sniff the air.

"I mustn't waste the day," he thought, as he dressed hastily (but remembered to wash his neck and ears), "and perhaps, when I've run the errands, I can go and play in the deep, green forest. I'll ask my dear parents!"

He did so at breakfast, and Mr. and Mrs. Jumbo said, "Certainly, son, but keep away from the busy, busy town."

"Why?" asked Jeremiah.

"Because its people don't understand the Jumbo family," explained Mr. Jumbo. "They think we're savage, like our cousins, the African elephants. Your mother and I are a trifle worried, for they talk of pulling down Jumbo Cot and making us move."

"Oh, dear!" A little of the brightness went out of the morning for Jeremiah Jumbo.

In the Forest

Very soon he had finished an errand and given his mother the change, and was ready for play. So he tied on his little red muffler, took his big yellow ball, and set out for the deep, green forest.

After some hours, Jeremiah Jumbo, who hadn't got a watch, thought that it must be lunch time.

"I must hurry home," he said, and picking up the ball in his trunk, he turned round and ran back as hard as he could.

But although he ran and ran, there was one particular tree which kept jumping up in front of him, and Jeremiah never got a yard nearer to where his dear mother was keeping lunch warm. When he came to this tree for the tenth time he said, "Well, I'll walk backwards from it, and see what happens."

Jeremiah Jumbo got on very well with that idea except that he kept tumbling over his feet. But instead of reaching the door of Jumbo Cot, he suddenly found himself stepping backwards into the main street of the busy, busy town.

"Oh, my!" thought Jeremiah Jumbo, facing round, "I must walk frontwards at once!"

But in his horror he let his ball slip from his trunk, and while he chased it a crowd stepped between him and the deep, green forest. So he had to go forward, on and on, and farther away from home all the time.

Walking Backwards

The people watched him from the footpaths and felt very scared, not knowing that his trumpeting meant, "I'm sorry!" and not, "I'm savage!" And when Samuel Spencer, a tiny boy, ran after Jeremiah's ball, they all said, "O-o-o-o-o-o-o-o!" like that, loud and long.

Jeremiah Jumbo saw that little boy, and tried so hard to stop trotting that he almost sat down. Then Samuel Spencer slipped and fell, under his very trunk, and once more the people said, "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O!" but louder and longer this time.

But Jeremiah Jumbo knew exactly what to do. He stood quite still, and stretching out his trunk he wound it carefully round Samuel Spencer, and put him safely back on the path.

He was about to trot on again, when everybody said, "O-H-H-H-H-H-H-H-H!" for the third time, louder and longer than ever, but in quite a different way, for they were feeling so glad, and before Jeremiah had taken five more steps he was surrounded by people exclaiming, "Why, he's quite tame!" "What a little darling!" and so forth. So he had to stay there and be patted.

And instead of being cross with Jumbo when he got home Mr. and Mrs. Jumbo waved their trunks with delight at his story.

"Why, son," they said, "now that you have shown the townsfolk that we are friendly animals they won't hunt us away!"

So after that Jeremiah Jumbo was able to play with the children of the busy, busy town quite often, which was very nice.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Y for Yarn

While Joe was shelling
his corn in the barn,
His mother was spinning
some double-twist yarn.
She made such a buzzing
and whizzety whuzzing,
She could not hear Joe
at his corn in the barn.
He made such a racket,
and clicketty clacket,
He could not hear her
at her double-twist yarn.

Our Hall

Our front hall is an alley
A cool and dim retreat
Where shadows from the sunshine
Hide softly from the heat.
The stairway, like a cliff-wall,
Goes up to see the stars,
The spindles in the hand-rail
Are little masts and spars.
The wall has ships, now faded
Like dreams of other days,
The carpet green is deep sea
All patterned in soft grays.
When I feel like a journey
I mount the old hall-rack
Raise an umbrella, sail-like,
And make an eastward tack.
Our front hall is for journeys
A bit of bounding sea;
And I'm a brawny sailor
In search of mystery.

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Keeping up with the new, worthwhile books is easy when you read the book reviews and literary news in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. If you also regularly read Monitor advertisements, you will find it equally easy to keep informed from day to day about where you can buy good values.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day	480,360
1937 vol. to date	172,612,696
1936 vol. to date	194,722,983

Market Largely Recovers After Early Declines

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The sweeping government victory before the Supreme Court in the Wagner Labor Relations Act cases today failed as an important stock market motivator.

Lower from the start, leading issues extended their declines fractions to around 3 points when the final decision upholding the New Deal was handed down. The dip was only momentary, however, and the list quickly righted itself.

United States Steel, one of the ppricipal sufferers, canceled its loss. Coppers converted minus signs into plus one and, at the close, quotations were no more than moderately mixed.

Transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,200,000 shares.

Among shares inclined to give ground during the greater part of the day were Republic, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Shell Union Oil, Bethlehem Steel, American Can, General Electric, Phillips Petroleum, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific and International Paper preferred.

Narrow were Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Deere, International Harvester, Continental Oil, Consolidated Oil, Consolidated Edison, North America, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Coca-Cola dropped nearly 6 points at one time on top of a 7-point recession Saturday but pared this later. There was no specific news to account for the nervousness of this issue.

Corporate Bonds Rise

Most domestic corporate issues were higher in the bond market today, as unsettlement ruled the Federal list.

Trading was light in the latter group with less than half of the issues registering transactions in the forenoon. Losses in federals were small, ranging from 1-32 to ⅛ of a point. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s of 1947 improved about ¼ of a point and a small gain was shown by Home Owners Loan 3s of 1952.

Frisco 4½s moved ahead nearly half a point and "Katy" 5s were up ¾ or so. Missouri Pacific 5s "F," Nickel Plate 4½s and North Western 4½s all dipped a bit.

Utility loans were in fair demand and a majority of the active liens worked a bit higher. This group included Pacific Gas 3¾s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and International Telephone 5s. A little lower were American & Foreign Powers 5s, International Paper 5s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

Little action took place in the foreign list which maintained its even course of the past few sessions. Slight improvement was perceptible in several spots, particularly Polish 8s and 6s and Belgium 6s.

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Losses of fractions to about 3 points were general in late trading in stocks on the curb exchange today.

Liquidation continued to center on industrial shares recently in the speculative limelight. Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Sherwin Williams and Wayne Pump were off fractionally to about 2 points.

Northern States Power "A" dropped more than 3 at one time. Moderately lower were Niagara Hudson Power, Electric Bond & Share and American Light & Traction.

Newmont Mining, Montgomery Ward A and American Cyanamid B bucked the main trend to score small gains.

Wheat Tumbles 3c In Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 12 (AP)—Influenced by auspicious conditions for large crops in this country and by notable falling-off in export buying, wheat tumbled 3 cents late today.

Arrivals of Argentine corn in Chicago and St. Louis led to sharp setbacks of corn values.

At the close, wheat was 2 cents to 3 cents under Saturday's finish, May 1.37½-¾, July 1.23¾-⅞, corn 1¾-4 cents down, May 1.29¼-⅜, July 1.20½-⅝, oats ⅜-⅞ off, and provisions at 20 to 32 cents decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.90	$4.89¼	$8.2397
Cable	4.90¼	4.89½	8.2397
France—franc	.0447	.0448	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2276	.2272	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5474	.5455	§
Sweden—krona	.2527	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2463	.2457	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2188	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	.†	.†	.3267
Greece—drashma	.0090	.0090	.0270
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0360	.0360	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216½	.0216½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—gloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.3025	.3040	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0625	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2858	.2858	.8440
India—rupee	.3704	.3696	.6180
Java—florin	.5503	.5490	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3050	.3030	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2930	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00121/32	1.00121/32	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	+ ½
80¼	63¼	Acme Stl (4)	1	75	75	75	—1
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	29	18½	18⅛	18½	
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
36	31	Addressog (1)	3	30½	30½	30½	— ½
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3	?	?	Apr 10
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	5	73	71½	73	+1
5¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	4	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
15¾	13⅝	Alaska Jun (.80a)	26	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	23	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58¼	43	Alleg pf xw	2	56½	56	56	Apr 7
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	53⅜	51⅛	52⅝	+ ⅞
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	5	44⅞	44⅛	44¼	+1¾
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	16	39¼	38	39¼	— ⅛
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	240	236½	240	
33⅛	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	28	27	26	27	+1
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	12	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81	81	81	Apr 10
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	18	66½	65⅜	66⅛	+ ¾
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	42	42	42	
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	2	104	103¾	104	+2
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	89	89	89	+ ⅞
41⅜	26⅞	Am Bank Note (¼g)	12	28½	25½	25½	—1⅜
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	59	58	58½	— ⅜
12°	101¾	Am Can (4a)	14	105	103	105	½
174	153	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	58¾	58	58½	— ½
104½	92⅝	Am Car &F pf (4g)	*1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+1¼
90¾	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	10	84	90¾	84	— ¼
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	125½	125½	125½	+1½
105¼	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102	101	101	Apr 9
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	7	28	27¾	28	— ¼
33⅝	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 10
13½	8⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅜
17	13	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	Apr 10
13¾	7¾	Am & For Pow	11	10¾	10	10	+ ⅛
58⅞	46¾	Am & F P $6 pf	1	48	48	48	
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	6	57½	56½	56½	— ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19½	19	19	— ¼
11¼	6⅛	Am Hide & Lea	23	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	48	47¾	48	
52⅝	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 9
4¾	2½	Am Ice	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¼	24	24⅛	Apr 8
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	Apr 10
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	50	49	50	¼
125	113	Am Loco pf	3	114¾	113½	114¼	Apr 9
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Pdy (¼g)	4	24	23½	23½	— ½
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	24	56	55	56	—1
129½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	— ½
16½	11	Am Pow & Lt	54	11½	10⅝	11⅛	
87⅛	66	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	68	68	68	— ⅜
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	58½	58	58½	+1¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	23	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	79	38⅝	36½	38⅝	+ ½
36	30½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
29	23⅛	Am Seating	9	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
105⅜	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	48	91⅞	89¾	91½	+1
154	139	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141	139	139	Apr 9
107½	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	19	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	23	59¼	58	58⅜	— ⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	12	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
56⅞	47⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	50	50	50	Apr 9
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	132½	132	132	Apr 10
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	Apr 9
187	167½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	169⅛	167¼	169⅛	— ⅛
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	4	81	80½	80½	+1½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	12	83	82½	83	
150½	120½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	135	135	Apr 3
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
29½	21	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	32	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	Apr 2
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	7	69½	68	69½	+1½
1¾	⅜	Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅜	½	Apr 10
9¾	3⅜	Am Wtg P pf	16	4½	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	60	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	63½	63½	63½	Apr 10
69⅜	52⅛	Anaconda (⅛g)	173	58¼	55½	57¾	+ ⅞
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	2	82	80⅜	82	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
37½	29	Andes Cop	2	28½	28	28	—1
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 9
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 10
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.15g)	61	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	93	93	93	—1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	
70¼	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	9	63	62¼	62¾	— ¼
16¼	13⅝	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
17⅜	12⅝	Artloom	1	13	13	13	
24¾	18½	Asso Dry Gds	5	19¼	19	19¼	
101	98	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	Apr 10
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar 27
107½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 10
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	54	82½	78½	82½	+3¼
104	100⅛	Atchison pf (5)	3	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	4	47	46¼	47	
29	23½	Atl G&W I (1)	10	23½	23½	23½	Apr 9
44	35	Atl G &WI pf	1	35	35	35	Apr 7
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	36	33½	32½	33½	— ½
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	Apr 10
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	87	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ⅜
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	76	76	76	Apr 10
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar 29
36⅝	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	31	31	31	+ ½
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 10
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	52	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
9½	6⅝	Baldwin Loc asd	6	6¾	6½	6¾	
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	103¼	101½	101½	Apr 9
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr 9
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	124	36⅜	34½	36¾	+ ⅞
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	10	41½	40¼	41½	+ ½
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	4	42	4-	41	Apr 7
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	11	38½	37⅛	38½	+ ¾
32	25¾	Barker Bros	5	28	27	28	+1
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	34	32	30	32	+1
20¼	16½	Bayuk Cigar (1⅜g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 10
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	25½	25	25	Apr 10
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15⅜	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	*	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	12	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	14	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Apr 9
105½	73	Beth Stl	106	91⅞	89	91¼	+1
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	1	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
129½	120¼	Beth Stl pf (7)	2	122	122	122	— ½
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	54	54	54	Apr 10
38	30	Blk &Decker (½g)	2	30½	30	30	
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	26	25½	26	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	22	38½	37½	38½	— ½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
28	26	Borden (1.60)	28	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	3	78½	78	78½	
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
4½	3¼	Botany C M A	4	3½	3¼	¼	Apr 9
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	10	18	17¾	18	
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	18	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	8	50	50	50	— ¾
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Bklyn & Qu T	13	5½	5½	5½	
38⅜	25⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	5	26½	25⅝	25⅝	Apr 10
53	39⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	5	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
112¾	96⅜	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98⅝	98⅝	96⅜	Apr 6
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	40	40	40	+ ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	46¼	46	46	Apr 9
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	7	20⅝	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
15¾	11⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	4	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	15	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9¾	Budd Wheel	12	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	16	51⅞	50½	51	— ¼
35⅝	30⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	29	9⅞	9	9½	+ ⅜
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	33	33	33	+3
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	16	16	16	
36½	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅜
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	42½	42	42	— ⅛
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50½	Apr 5
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	46	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20¼	14¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	39	15⅜	14¼	15⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	13	32½	31½	32½	+ ⅛
17½	14	Canad Pac	39	14⅜	14	14⅜	
61½	50	Cann Mills (½g)	2	50	50	50	Apr 10
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	16	Apr 9
8¾	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
178½	138	Case (J I)	1	150	150	150	Apr 10
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	89½	88¾	89½	+ ¾
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	140	35⅝	32⅞	35⅜	+1⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Apr 7
48¼	36½	Celotex	4	43	42½	42¾	+ ¾
39	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	4	9⅝	9¾	9⅜	—
41¾	30	Cent K R N J	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	12	12	12	Apr 7
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	74¾	73⅛	74¾	+ ¾
23⅜	16¼	Certain-teed	24	17	16⅜	17	
58¾	35½	Champ Pap&P (1a)	6	56½	53	56½	+2½
48	38	Checker Cab		38	38	38	Apr 8
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	27	60¼	59¾	60	— ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	92	92	92	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Il	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 9
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Il pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	14	14	14	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	6	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18¾	13½	Chi Gt W pf	7	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
32	28	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	28	28	28	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	11	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	5	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	+1
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	Apr 9
2⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	5⅜	C R I P 6% pf	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
10½	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
27½	2⅜	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	
22½	18¼	Chick Cot Oil	1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅞	12⅜	Childs Co	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	156	117¼	113	116¾	+2
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	
10⅝	8¼	City Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	88	87¾	88	Apr 8
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	42	150	142½	150	+15⅜
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 10
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	23⅜	22½	23	
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
62⅜	53¼	Coll & Alk (2a)	3	53	53	53	—1
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	40¼	39⅜	39¾	— ¼
20⅝	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	36	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
108	94½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	3	33½	33¼	33½	
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118½	118¼	118½	Apr 8
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	16	59¾	57¾	59¾	+2⅝
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102¾	101¾	102¾	Apr 8
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	66	65	66	+2
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
21¼	16¼	Coml Solv (.60a)	22	17	16⅜	16⅞	
4½	2⅞	Com'with & Sou	76	3	2⅞	2⅞	
75⅜	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	57½	57	57½	
19½	13½	Conde Nast	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	1	40	40	40	
19¼	16	Congress Cig	2	18¾	15¾	18¾	— ¼
18⅞	13⅝	Consol Cigar	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
13¼	8½	Con Coal	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	38½	Con Edis (½g)	50	39½	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Apr 8
8¾	4⅛	Con Film	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅜	14⅞	Con Film pf	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	12	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	144	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
10⅜	7⅜	Con R R Cuba pf	4	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	13	1	⅞	⅞	
36¼	20⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	86	36¾	34¼	36¾	+ ⅝
37¾	27⅜	Cont Bak A	8	31	30	31	+1¼
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	27	4⅛	3⅞	4	
109¾	100	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102	100	100	Apr 8
69⅛	55½	Con Can (3)	10	57¼	56½	56½	— ¾
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
58¼	57	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	57⅞	57	57¼	— ⅛
37⅛	23¼	Cont Mot	7	27⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
45¾	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	49	45¾	44⅜	45⅜	
35⅝	26¾	Cont Stl (½g)	2	30½	30	30½	
71¼	64¼	Corn Prod (3)	6	65	64⅜	65	+ ½
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Business and Industry

Dollar Sales of Chains in Quarter Breaks All Records

Commerce and Finance

Auto Units Will Drop Advertising '6 P. C. Interest'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—It was not "6 per cent" interest! The Federal Trade Commission said it was not, and now the biggest automobile firms in America, or their acceptance companies, agree with the Federal Trade Commission. They consented today to discontinue the declaration in their advertising that installment purchasing of automobiles costs only "6 per cent" when actually consumers' organizations and the Federal Government have been pointing out with increasing insistence for years that the real interest rates in such cases reckoned on a simple per annum basis are from two to three times higher.

The announcement from the Federal Trade Commission today marks the end of a long time practice in American installment buying of motor cars which is now expected to have an immediate similar effect in "deferred purchase plans" of other goods.

Big Units Will Desist

The commission announced it had dismissed "without prejudice" complaints against 10 automobile manufacturing companies and three financing companies, who allegedly had made misleading representation in advertising installment buying plans.

The companies affected or their acceptance units include the biggest ones in the United tates.

The commission said the companies agreed to cease and desist from using or furnishing to dealers and distributors any advertising matter in which the expression "6 per cent" is used without explanatory language making it clear that this percentage does not refer to per annum simple interest.

Those signing the stipulations were Chrysler Corporation and its subsidiary, Chrysler Sales Corporation, De Soto, Dodge and Plymouth; Universal Credit Corporation, Associated with Ford; Commercial Credit Co.; Commercial Investment Trust Corporation; Nash, Hudson, Reo, Packard and Graham-Paige.

Interest Nearer 12 P. C.

It has long been the habit of advertisers whose products sell by installment, whether automobiles, electric refrigerators or washing machines to describe interest payment as only "6 per cent." With installment buying so widespread in the United States many persons are not aware that charges are actually from 12 to 15 per cent, or higher, reckoned on the normal method of computing interest.

Thus a normal 6 per cent charge on a loan of $1000 would be only $60 a year, and the borrower would have full use of the $1000 for 12 months.

The "6 per cent" for installment buying has been and is quite a different matter. On a $1000 car a purchaser perhaps pays $200 cash down, and obligates himself to pay "6 per cent carrying charges" on the balance along with eight monthly curtailments of the principal, of $100 each.

Half way through this operation, the buyer has paid off all but $400 of his debt to the acceptance company, but he is still paying "6 per cent" interest on his whole original debt of $800. The real expense of buying a car on credit instead of by cash under this scheme is nearer 12 per cent, experts declare. They do not attack the cost of installment buying, which is felt by many to be fairly reasonable under the circumstances, but criticize the failure to let the public know the facts.

Interstate Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Interstate Department Stores, Inc., reported for 1936 consolidated net income of $882,002 equal after preferred dividends to $3.22 a common share. This compares with $442,438, or $1.24 a common share in 1935. The company's operations are in the Middle West and East.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

HELP WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience necessary. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave., Dept. CS, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

AT LAST a new idea in shirts. Rosecliff shirts are worn and endorsed by famous movie stars, assuring latest, fastest selling styles; you can make big commissions daily; complete sample outfit free. Write today. DEPT. CS2, ROSECLIFF, 1239 Broadway, New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED in warehousing, shipping and marketing of fruit; qualified for office, branch or district management in above or other business; available now for direct connection; will furnish responsible references. D. M. Samson Box 74, Yakima, Washington.

SUMMER RENTALS

BOSTON—Room, bath; baby grand piano, frigidaire; in hotel near The Mother Church; 3 months or longer; park view. Box G-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ACCOUNTANTS

CONRAD F. EURICH
Accountants and Auditors
Tax Service—Surveys
33 W. 42nd St., New York .. Chi. 4-0236

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—May 1, 3 rooms and bath, heated, thermostat control, gas refrigerator and utilities included; handy bus and trains. L. A. LANE 40 Summer St. Tel. Weymouth 2217.

SEE PAGE 15

Steel Operations Hold High Rate, 91½ P. C. of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week remained unchanged at 91½ per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel. Pittsburgh is unchanged at 95, Chicago at 84, Eastern Pennsylvania at 59½, Wheeling at 96, Birmingham at 80, New England at 85, Detroit at 100 and St Louis at 82 per cent. Buffalo loses one point to 88 per cent, Cleveland 5½ points to 74, Youngstown gains one point to 87 per cent and Cincinnati 10 points to 90 per cent.

Although the feeling of uncertainty apparent in the general business situation, resulting from Government policies, has been reflected to some degree in the steel industry, continues the report, it has not had noticeable effect on buying or production.

Pressure for Bookings

"Pressure for third quarter bookings has become so insistent that it is intimated some steelmakers may announce prices shortly for that delivery," says the report.

"Despite best efforts of producers, deliveries have not been bettered, and with larger needs of automobile builders coming out as a result of settlement of strikes in the Detroit area, the situation will be further complicated. March bookings of plates and shapes in the Pittsburgh district were heavier than the monthly average for 1929.

"Every effort is being made by steelmakers to serve regular customers first and orders are booked only after careful scrutiny. Premiums offered for export tonnage are tempting, but domestic business is given preference.

"Structural steel awards rose sharply to 42,675 tons," continues the survey, "the largest tonnage for any week this year except that of Jan. 30, when protections were being realized.

"Advance of 50 cents per hundredweight on tin plate, effective at once, reflects higher wages and material costs. The new price is $5.35, Pittsburgh. This applies to spot and export tonnage, but contracts are not affected. Most users of large tonnages are covered on long-time contracts.

New Record Quarter

"Steel ingot production in March, 5,229,431 gross tons, was at 90.13 per cent of steelworks capacity and brought the first quarter to a new record, the highest first quarter of all time."

The composite price of steelmaking scrap has declined 48 cents, to $21.60, the first downward movement since mid-January. This composite is the same as that at the end of March. Sale of heavy melting steel by the New York Central for Youngstown, Ohio, delivery at $23.50, indicates the market is strong under the surface. Higher price of tin plate has raised the finished steel composite $1 to $61.70, and the iron and steel composite 36 cents to $40.55.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During last week all the leading markets in Wall Street declined—commodities, stocks, and bonds—an unusual combination.

The commodity price decline came on the heels of the President's press conference statement the previous Friday that steel and copper prices were too high, and it was aggravated last week by the rumor that the Treasury buying price of gold was to be dropped to $30.00 per ounce.

The influence of this rumor entirely overbalanced the potential bullish implications of the announcement of the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System that the System would again start buying government bonds. This seemed to indicate what now seems fairly obvious from the sharp run-up in commodities during March, that the commodity markets were in an over-bought and technically weak condition. Had they been in a speculatively stronger position it is quite possible that the rumor about gold, which seems to have rested on thin air, would have had no market influence, while the open-market announcement would have set off a sharp rally.

Price Declines General

As it was, some of the commodity price declines were quite sharp. Copper was marked down from 17 cents to 16 cents, and then, by some producers, to 15½ cents, ending the week with a split price of 15½-16 cents. This was the first cut in the price of copper of consequence since the mark-down after the NRA was outlawed by the Supreme Court. Lead suffered the extraordinary reduction of a full cent to 6 cents, after three cuts of ¼ cent each. Rubber, which has in recent months become a very volatile commodity, dipped from about 28 cents to under 24 cents on the Commodity Exchange, rallied and dipped again. Cotton was off sharply, wheat slightly, and hides and silk sold off sympathetically.

The declines sent traders to their statistics, to discover that the recent relaxations in output control have loosened up the statistical position in many commodities. The picture has been for some months one of steadily shrinking inventories. Now a slight change appears evident.

With all restrictions on copper output abandoned, the tin quota raised to 110 per cent, the rubber quota at 80 per cent for this quarter and 90 per cent for the second half of the year, and the prospect in sight for larger cotton and wheat crops, there is a chance that inventories may tend to level out some time this year unless demand continues its rapid recent rate of growth. Recent sharp production increases are bringing prospective rates of supply more nearly into line with prospective rates of demand.

Anticipating something like the recent decline, commodity brokerage houses have been raising margins in many commodities recently.

Gold Price Change Anticipated

There is, of course, the definite probability that governments both here and in Europe will continue to spend more than they take in, financing the difference out of fiat credit reserves, phony promises of various kinds, or tickets to come and get some of the new gold that is pouring in from Russia, India, South Africa and Canada.

The President's denial Friday that he knew of any plan to lower the price of gold apparently did not quite reassure the foreign exchange, commodity or stock markets. It was noted that he did not promise not to lower the price. There does not seem to have been much expectation here that the face value of the country's monetary gold stock would be lowered. The idea has had some circulation that the Government might split the price, buying at $30 and "selling" (offering to sell—there would be no buyers) at $35. This would maintain intact the face value of the Treasury's gold.

It is also pointed out that if the Treasury's buying price were cut to $30 or some such figure, the foreign exchanges would not necessarily decline by a commensurate amount. The result might be much simpler—merely a sharp drop in the price of gold in the world's chief free market, London. Price there has recently been weak. Buying there for export to America is the chief support of the market.

If the American gold price dropped sharply, the London authorities would have their choice of holding gold up (letting sterling fall) or letting gold drop, and so holding sterling up. The weakness of the franc does not seem to have any visible connection with the gold-rumor market here in the last week, but to be due to internal conditions in France, whose potentially bearish influence on the franc has been visible for some time.

Nobody seems to know where the gold rumor originated. One theory is that the Russians queried the United States Treasury before starting their recent heavy shipments and received a non-committal answer. Another merely substitutes a large local bank for the Russians. The rumor has been in circulation for some time, however, and before it was a rumor it was an opinion on what the Treasury ought to do to curb the influx of hot money. Possibly the recent acceleration of gold shipments crystallized the opinion into a rumor.

The Dow-Jones industrial average recorded on Wednesday the sharpest single day's break since July, 1934, despite the Chrysler-C. I. O. peace, and 173 stocks made new lows for 1937. One explanation is that the screws placed on London trading in American stocks the previous week precipitated British selling here—an explanation reminiscent of the Hatry explanation of our September, 1929, crash. The more general explanation, however, was that the gold rumor caught the stock market also in a weak technical position.

Big Reserve Buying of Bonds

The possibility of higher taxes was a factor in the decline of stocks. It was noted that whereas a month or two ago Washington said there would be no tax increase, now it merely hopes so. Mr. Eccles, it is recalled, suggested balancing the budget by higher taxes, not by retrenchment. The Treasury is laying a groupdwork which would be useful in case the Administration wanted more money by blaming some of its financial difficulties on the railroad pension tangle and the failure of the windfall taxes to materialize.

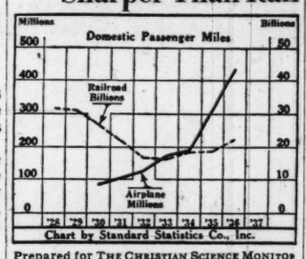
The Street was surprised at the scope of the Monday-Wednesday open market operations of the Federal Reserve system as indicated in the Friday morning reserve statement. The system bought $25,000,000 of bonds the first two days, $17,000,000 on Wednesday. This was substantially more than the total trading in governments on the New York Stock Exchange. Evidently the Reserve bought chiefly over the counter. One story is that it took several large blocks from certain houses which were about to push them into the open market. But the Street was not surprised that despite this Federal Reserve support buying the prices of government bonds, after a rally on Monday, quietly resumed their down-trend. The Reserve seems able only to take care of air pockets in the government bond market. Meantime the corporate bond market continued its decline, but slowly enough so that a rally may be in prospect.

Considerable attention was given to the report that the Home Insurance Company, largest fire insurance firm in the country, has discontinued the purchase of common stocks and has turned to bonds. This company has a reputation for investment astuteness. In 1934 it began shifting its holdings from bonds to stocks, and a year ago had only 20 per cent of its assets in bonds. The insurance companies in general are said to be nibbling again at the bond market. Chief selling now is attributed to banks preparing for the reserve increase three weeks from today, and from over-extended dealers.

There was considerable speculation over the Treasury's change in bill-selling policy. Instead of selling $50,000,000 of bills per week on balance in addition to replacements, it is now merely replacing maturing bills with new bills maturing next winter. The June maturities which it was selling are no longer being offered. Secretary Morgenthau said this change could not be used to interpret near-term Treasury financing, but the Street feels it has some significance.

There were no new capital flotations except a handful of small tax-exempt issues.

Air Travel Gains Sharper Than Rail



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The total of 1,020,000 passengers who traveled by air in 1936 was nearly 6½ times the 1929 total. However, despite the steady growth in passenger traffic, uninterrupted by the depression, this number was only 0.2 per cent of the total carried on Class I railroads of the country last year.

The airplane passenger-mile total was 2 per cent of that of the railroads, reflecting the longer average distance of plane travel.

Salaries of Movie Stars Top Those Of Business Executives

WASHINGTON (AP) — Salaries of movie stars topped those of business executives in corporation reports disclosed by the Securities Commission.

The highest was $227,500 received by Kay Francis from Warner Brothers pictures for the year ended Aug. 29, 1936. The picture company paid Joe E. Brown $201,562 and Leslie Howard, $185,000. Its attorney, James A. Reed, received $100,000.

Universal Pictures Company, the only other movie concern whose report for last year has been filed, paid its top salary of $105,000 to Director James Whale. Irene Dunn ran a close second with $102,777.

The Cudahy Packing Company gave President E. A. Cudahy Jr., $75,020 and the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company paid its chairman, Harvey S. Firestone, $85,000.

Other business executives' salaries included:

E. P. Cave, Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, $63,500; H. G. Tallerday, Western Pipe & Steel Company of California, $36,125; E. H. McCarty, Nash-Kelvinator Company, $44,441; H. J. Fisher, Clark Controller Company, $56,197; Fred L. Riggin, Mueller Brass Company, $37,660; Henry A. Rosenberg, Crown Central Petroleum Corporation, $22,640; W. H. Coverdale, Gulf States Steel Company, $27,310; B. C. Heacock, Caterpiller Tractor Company, $50,000; B. F. Geyer, Wayne Pump Company, $34,751; R. H. Faulkner, Auburn Automobile, $16,533; Julian W. Curtis, A. J. Spalding & Company, $19,000; Charles Deere Wiman, Deere & Company, $24,166; George E. Keiser, Cuban-American Sugar Company, $24,000.

Commodity Prices Rise 0.6 Per Cent In Week of April 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent in the week of April 3, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The advance, the report said, brought the all-commodity index to 88.3 per cent of the 1926 average. This marked the fourth consecutive week that wholesale prices have increased. The composite index is now 2.6 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 11.5 per cent above that of last year.

Eight of the 10 major group classifications—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities—advanced in price. Chemicals and drugs and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Increases in the index for each of the 10 groups over the level of a year ago range from 0.5 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 25.8 per cent for farm products.

Commodity Groups	Apr. 3. 1937	Mar. 27. 1937	Apr. 4. 1936	Apr. 6. 1935
All commodities	88.3	87.8	79.2	79.2
Farm products	96.0	94.7	76.3	78.6
Foods	87.9	87.5	79.7	82.9
Hides and leather products	106.0	105.7	95.1	85.6
Textile products	78.2	78.1	70.1	68.7
Fuel and lighting materials	77.2	76.9	76.8	74.1
Metals and metal products	96.1	96.0	85.9	85.0
Building materials	96.6	96.2	85.3	84.3
Chemicals and drugs	87.0	87.0	79.1	80.2
Housefurnishing goods	90.3	90.3	82.7	81.9
Miscellaneous	80.0	79.3	68.2	68.4
Raw materials	90.9	90.0	76.9	..
Semi-manufactured articles	90.4	90.0	74.5	..
Finished products	87.1	86.8	81.3	..
All commodities other than farm products	86.6	86.2	79.9	79.3
All commodities other than farm products and food	86.1	85.8	78.8	77.2

Chicago Business Increases Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Turnover of summer wares in Chicago showed a marked increase during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Both the wholesale and retail trades were busy.

Silk dresses replaced suits and ensembles as the current choice of the fair sex.

As a whole the turnover of the week kept up to previous 1937 levels. Other signs of spring were the pick-up in sales of garden tools and material for residential rehabilitation.

Industrial Chicago maintains its lead over last year in production and manpower, with some firms emphasizing their belief that the usual summer letdown will be much lighter this year.

Local public utilities appear well satisfied. With one exception, all report activity well ahead of 12 months ago. Carloadings and railroad passenger traffic also top the same month in 1936.

Sales of Chain Stores in March Gain 26 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Record Easter business was enjoyed by chain stores in March, not even excepting 1929, says Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., in their monthly compilation. The first 25 systems to report did an aggregate business in March of $251,018,035, compared with $199,137,325 in March a year ago, a gain of 26 per cent. This is the largest percentage increase ever reported by the chains during any single month, says the review.

Volume for the first three months of the current year was substantially ahead of last year or any previous quarter for which records are available. Sales totaled $586,358,706, compared with $498,832,501 for the three months a year ago, or an increase of 17.5 per cent. The sharp increase, both in volume and percentage-wise, was due in part to the fact that Easter buying came in March this year, whereas a year ago a great deal of the volume was recorded in April, due to the fact that Easter Sunday came very late in the season last year.

Last year there was a substantial amount of pre-Easter buying because of the unusually warm season, and this helped the March sales substantially. Increasing wages to employees as industrial conditions improve, probably has been an important factor in the large sales reported this year.

The significant fact about the March sales is that nothing appears to have interfered with the buying movement. In the Detroit district, where approximately 100,000 people were on strike in the automotive industry, sales appear to have increased sharply rather than decreased.

In districts where the floods interfered with sales in January and February, even more substantial increases were reported, running up to around 50 per cent, as compared with the same period a year ago.

March sales of 25 chains arranged in groups compare:

	March 1937	March 1936	P. C. Inc.
Variety	$95,661,633	$72,188,166	32.6
Mail Order	82,981,371	64,127,203	29.4
Grocery	53,743,004	47,508,933	13.1
Drug	8,178,642	7,394,694	10.6
Shoe	5,726,755	3,697,057	43.2
Apparel	5,226,630	4,221,272	23.8
Total	$251,018,035	$199,137,325	26.0
	3 Months 1937	3 Months 1936	
Variety	$184,784,078	$161,935,587	14.0
Mail Order	197,299,808	157,279,213	25.5
Grocery	156,113,195	138,227,030	12.9
Drug	23,615,880	21,719,214	8.8
Shoe	12,697,215	9,428,445	34.6
Apparel	11,848,530	10,243,012	15.7
Total	$586,358,706	$498,832,501	17.5

Cleveland Interests Still Seek Control Of Midamerica Corp.

CLEVELAND (AP)—A showdown drew near as Cleveland interests declined to enter into a bidding contest against New York interests in negotiations for purchase of Midamerica Corp. controlling the vast Van Sweringen railroad and real estate empire.

John A. Coakley, a leader of the Cleveland syndicate, returned home from New York, bringing at least a temporary cessation in negotiations for purchase of the 90 per cent holdings of George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., millionaire fruit jar manufacturer.

Sources close to the Cleveland interests said this did not mean they had dropped desire for control of the $3,000,000,000 empire nor that they had reached the limit of their resources.

But they were understood to have let Mr. Ball's representatives know they would not participate in a free-for-all financial battle.

The Plain Dealer said it understood that Frederick H. Prince, multimillionaire Boston financier, and another member of the Cleveland syndicate, had agreed with the stand.

Another stumblingblock was a reported unwillingness of Mr. Ball to guarantee the buyers against loss that might arise in case of title complications.

This was in view of the possibility of a suit by the receiver of the estate of the late brothers, O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, to exercise an option which Mr. Ball gave them and which would permit them to buy back Midamerica when their financial difficulties were all cleared.

U. S. Transit Revenues Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenues of the transit industry in United States amounted to approximately $202,000,000 in the first 13 weeks of this year compared with $197,000,000 in the like period of 1936, the Transit Journal reported.

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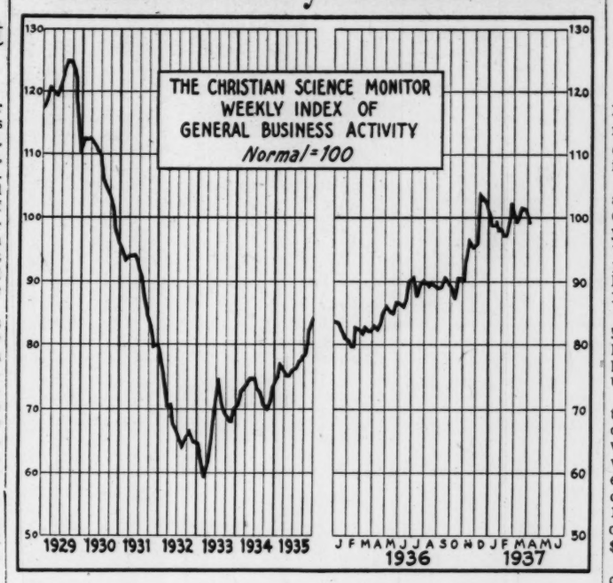
Decline in Business Activity Is Recorded by Monitor Index



A decline in general business activity has been recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index for the week ended April 3. The index dropped off from 101.0 on March 27 to 99.0 (prel.) on April 3. On April 4, 1936, the index registered 83.1.

Both electric power production and bank debits outside New York City recorded substantial declines in the adjusted indexes, while miscellaneous freight car loadings increased only moderately more than seasonally.

For power output the decline from 2,200,143,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended March 27 to 2,146,949,000 for the succeeding week was greater than seasonal, and allowance for the uptrend in production lowered the index slightly more.

Bank debits dropped off substantially against a seasonal rise and a moderate intramonthly decline.

Among the important developments affecting businss during the past week were the strike settlements in the automobile industry and the setbacks in commodity prices. Although numerous other strikes have broken out, most of them in small companies, industrial production continues at a high level. The reaction in prices has been generally regarded as a welcome factor in the business situation.

Steel ingot demand has been so heavy that even with production breaking all first-quarter records in the history of the industry no important let down from the present high levels is expected, the Iron Age reports. Last week production remained at 91 per cent of capacity, unchanged from the preceding week.

Building operations have been picking up rapidly in most sections with residential building especially active. Paint and varnish manufacturers report operations at peak capacity and sales about 36 per cent ahead of last year.

Engineering construction during the past week reached the second highest total for this year. Included among the projects were the tire-making plant for Ford and two large utility plants. The utilities have already entered upon their broader building program for 1937 and in the first two months F. W. Dodge reports 164 projects, compared with 71 in the like 1936 period.

Textile activity continued at a high level and prices of woolen goods held firm. The shoe industry is reported operating at top speed.

The following table gives the combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr. 3.* 1937	Mar. 27. 1937	Apr. 4. 1936
Combined index	99.0	101.1	83.1
Bk debits outside NYC	93.3	97.2	80.2
Elec power prod	98.4	100.9	84.3
Misc car loadings	106.1	105.4	84.7

*Preliminary.

Excess of Imports Over Exports For 1937 Is Indicated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commerce Department reports indicated the nation's purchases abroad may exceed sales this year for the first time in almost half a century.

Officials predicted, however, that aggregate two-way trade will increase about $750,000,000 over last year, pushing merchandise transactions with other countries up 15 per cent over last year but still leaving the total 19 per cent under 1930 and 41 per cent under 1929.

For the first two months of this year, imports have exceeded exports by $63,826,000. In the same period last year, traders chalked up a slight excess of exports.

Officials said it is too early to determine whether the country's traditional export balance will be wiped out this year, but added this was a possibility. During 1936, the excess of sales over purchases dropped to the lowest point since 1893, exports topping imports by only $34,258,000. This compared with $235,389,000 in 1935.

Analyzing 1936 foreign trade, a department report said the export balance was whittled by increasing purchasing power in the United States, the drought and higher prices of foreign goods.

The survey said it "would be exceedingly difficult" to determine what effect the reciprocal trade agreements had on the export balance. It added, however, that this probably was small compared with other factors.

Exports to all countries rose 8 per cent during the year, while shipments to countries with which trade agreements had been reached rose 14 per cent. All imports rose 18 per cent and imports from trade agreement countries climbed 22 per cent.

Two-way trade with Latin-American countries generally was shown to have climbed more rapidly than the country's world trade.

At $972,576,000, total imports and exports for the first two months of 1937 were $211,733,000 over the same period last year.

United Biscuit Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—United Biscuit Company, with nation-wide bulk and package distribution, reported consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,180,776 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to $2.39 a share on the common stock. The comparative figures for 1935 were $895,498, or $1.74 a share.

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Albany, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Bloomsburg, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland; Concord, N. H.; Denver; Detroit; Grand Rapids; Harrisburg, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lancaster, Pa.; Lewiston, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Milwaukee; Minneapolis, Minn.; Pasadena, Cal.; Pittsburgh; Portland, Me.; Portland, Ore.; Pottsville, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Reading, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis; San Diego, Cal.; Scranton, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Williamsport, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Bonds Firm—Corporate Liens Lower—Curb List Irregular

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Hull Sees Trade Advance If Labor Standards Go Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 12—Improvement in labor conditions the world over will help to remove national barriers now obstructing the free flow of international trade, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the World Textile Conference today.

The Secretary of State explained to delegates from more than 20 nations that disparities in labor standards have in many instances led to the erection of tariff walls. "The improvement of such standards," he declared, "would do much to alleviate the pressures directed against the reduction of trade barriers."

Deprecates Nationalism

Mr. Hull's appearance at the conference was important in that it furnished a reply to Japanese delegates who have been insisting that high tariffs and quota systems imposed on Japanese textiles be removed before they agree to a shorter working week. Mr. Hull held that a liberalization of international trade policies would follow such improvement in labor standards.

After hearing from Mr. Hull, from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the conference resumed its executive sessions in the hope of arriving at a tentative understanding of ways in which world consumption of textiles can be increased and labor conditions in the industry removed.

Pointing out that there are few industries whose welfare is more dependent on favorable conditions of international trade than the textile industry, Mr. Hull called attention to the dangers of economic nationalism, "necessarily involving the practice of discrimination."

On the other hand, he said, "anything that can be done to restore and expand international trade upon a sound and mutually advantageous basis must inevitably tend to enhance general purchasing power and thus bring out the latent demand for textile products, the filling of which will permit the industry and all those dependent upon it to prosper on a scale hitherto unknown."

Reciprocity Gains Momentum

Mr. Hull pointed to the reciprocal trade agreements entered into by the United States as a means of relaxation of excessive trade restrictions and establishing the rule of fair-dealing and equality of treatment in international commercial relations. "This movement," he reported, "is gathering momentum in many parts of the world."

Mr. McGrady warned the delegates not to assume from the large number of automobiles in Washington streets that the standard of living of the average American worker is adequate. He estimated that the average wage-earner's family in the United States spends less than $4 a month per person for clothing.

"This means," he said, "that a husband must make a suit last three years. He can hardly afford a new overcoat more than once in four or five years. His wife cannot afford to buy anything better than $5 or $6 dresses."

He added: "It is only at the highest economic levels that wage-earners' families can afford frequent movies, a second-hand car and adequate clothing."

Ever-Normal Granary Theory

Mr. McGrady cited these facts to illustrate that a large market for textiles still remains practically untouched in this country. Investigations have shown, he said, that in general every time a wage earner's family income is increased by one third, his expenditures on clothing rise by almost two thirds.

Secretary Wallace reviewed steps taken in the United States in recent years to stabilize cotton production and agriculture in general. He indicated that eventually he hopes to see the "ever-normal granary" plan applied to cotton as well as to grain.

He told how the department is developing new uses for cotton, in mesh bags to packaged oranges, in reinforcing roads, in house construction, airplane runways, retention of soil on road cuts and grades, and in protection of drying fruit against insects.

"The United States," Mr. Wallace said, "has probably the highest per capita cotton consumption of any large country in the world. Yet even in this country, higher incomes among the low income groups could result in a material increase in cotton consumption."

He predicted that the upward trend of cotton consumption will continue with the economic development of foreign countries and increasing standards of living.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Per- Rate riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Mississippi Pow & Lt $6 pf	$1.50 ..	May 1	Apr. 15
Irregular			
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co of Clint'ville	$4 ..	June 10	May 31
Scotten-Dillen Co	30c ..	May 15	May 6
Increased			
Kleinert (I B) R Co.	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Regular			
Fidelity Fund, Inc.	25c	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Hawaiian Pine Co, Ltd	50	Q Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Hawaiian Sug Co	60c ..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Investors Trust Co of Rhode Is pf	$2½	Q May 1	Apr. 15
McGraw Elec Co	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Package Mach Co 1st pf	7%	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Roxborough Knit Mills, Inc, pf	8c	Q June 1	May 15
San Carlos Milling Co, Ltd	20c	M Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Sierra Pac El pf	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Simpson (R) Co pf	$3	S May 1	Apr. 15

American Forging Offering

NEW YORK—The American Forging and Socket Company, Pontiac, Mich., plans to offer this week through Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., an issue of 40,000 shares of common capital stock, the proceeds from which the company will use to liquidate bank loans and to provide additional working capital. The company manufactures automobile hardware which it sells to automobile manufacturers.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
27 3¼s 43-45	104.20	104.20	104.20
11 4s 43-45 reg	109.22	109.19	109.22
7 3⅜s 40-43 June	104.29	104.26	104.29
5 3⅜s 43-47	105.5	105.5	105.5
4 3¼s 44-46	104.17	104.15	104.17
5 3¼s 46-49	103.13	103.13	103.13
2 3¼s 49-52	103.13	103.13	103.13
7 3s 46-48	102.16	102.15	102.16
6 3s 51-55	102.4	102.2	102.4
9 2⅞s 55-60	100.8	100.2	100.8
10 2¾s 45-47	101.2	101	101.2
4 2¾s 48-51	99.28	99.28	99.28
1 2¾s 51-54	99.8	99.8	99.8
5 2¾s 56-59	98.30	98.30	98.30
12 2½s 49-53	97.2	96.31	97.2

Federal Farm Mtg.

1 2¾s 42-47	100	100	100
4 3s 47	101.24	101.24	101.24
16 3s 49	100.28	100.27	100.27
10 3¼s 64	102	101.28	102.

Home Owners Loan

6 3s A52	100.24	100.18	100.24
5 2¾s 49	99.14	99.14	99.14
5 2¼s 42-44	99.1	99.1	99.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	100	100	100
4 Alleghany 5s '44	96⅜	96	96
2 Alleghany 5s '49	88¾	88¾	88¾
34 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	61⅛	61½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	77½	77½	77
15 AmIGChem5½s '59	107	106½	107
11 Am T &2T 5½s .43	113	113	113
6 Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅛	97⅛	97
7 Am T & T ev 4½s'39	105¾	105½	105½
33 Am T & T 3¼s '61	97½	97	97¾
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	108½	108	108
13 Anaconda Co 4½s 50	105	104¾	105
29 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68	68	68
16 Arm Del 4s 57	96¼	96	96
16 Arm Del 4s 55	96½	95¾	96½
13 Arm 4½s39 102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32	
2 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	109	109	109
80 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅜	108¼	108¼
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Atl & Cha Al 5s 44	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6 Atl Knox & Cin 4s 55	110	109⅞	110
12 A C Line 1st 4s 52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
12 ACL cl 4s 52	91½	91½	91½
1 ACL 1¼ 1944 64	89½	89¼	89½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	51⅝	51	51⅝
4 B&O rfg 6s 95	98½	98½	98½
9 B&O 1st 5s 48	112	111⅝	111⅝
23 B&O rfg 5s 95	86¾	86	86
7 B&O 5s 96 P	85½	84½	84½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	85⅝	84½	85½
8 B&O cv 4½s 60	77	76¾	76¾
1 B&O 4s 48	106	106	106
1 B&O 5s S W 50	103½	103½	103½
6 Bang&Ar 4s cv 51 st	110	110	110
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	115¼	115⅛	115⅛
10 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
16 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	94	93¾	93¾
11 Boston & Me 5s 67	82	82	82
2 Boston & Me 4⅜sJJ61	78	78	78
1 Bky Edis 3¼s 66	98½	98½	98½
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	94½	94½	94½
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s 50	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	112¼	112¼	112¼
23 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84½	84	84
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s'55	112¾	112¾	112¾
9 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Can Nat 4s '69 Oct	113¼	113¼	113½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111½	111½	111½
7 Can Pac 5s '54	107½	107½	107½
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
36 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93½	93¼
6 Caro C & O 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Carriers 7s Gen 5s '50	105	105	105
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	106	106	106
15 Cen of Ga 6½s'59	19½	19¼	19¼
9 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	19½	19½	19½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	30	30	30
6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100½	100½	100¼
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107½
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	72	71½	72
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
17 Chesap Corp 5s '47	135¼	135½	135½
6 Ches Corp 5s '44	119¼	118½	118½
2 C & O 3½s '96D	95½	95½	95½
2 C & O 4½s '92	116½	116½	116½
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96E	95½	95½	95½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
31 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	37½	37¼	37½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
5 Chic Gt West 5s '59	44½	44½	44⅛
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	57	57	57
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29½	29	29¼
55 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	46	45	46
53 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	19¾	19	19
16 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	30½	29½	29½
16 Chi&NW 4½ 4½s 2037C	30½	29¾	29¾
2 Chi&NW 4s '87	43	43	43
6 Chi Rx 5s '27	72	71½	82
4 Chi &EP 4½s '52A	20½	20½	20½
4 Cri & P 4½s ct L	19½	19½	19½
6 Cri & P cv 4½s 60	13¼	12½	12½
3 Cri & P 4s '88	36½	36¼	36¼
26 Cri & P rfg 4s '34	21½	21¼	21¼
1 Cri & P rfg 4s '34 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	107	107	107
23 Ch Un Sta 4¾s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
11 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Childs Co 5s '43	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Cinn G&El 3¼s '66	98½	98½	98½
21 CCC & StL 5s '63D	102¾	102¾	102¾
112 CCC&StL 4½s'77	82¼	81¾	81⅞
112 CleveUnTerm5½s'72	111½	112	112
6 CleveUnTerm 4½s'73	103¾	105½	105¾
14 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	100	105½	105½
5 Col F & I 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
1 Col F & I 5s '70	84½	84½	84½
4 Colombia G 5s 52 May	103	102½	102½
2 Colombia G 5s 1961	100	100	100
4 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	104	104	104
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95	94¾	95
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100½	100½	100⅝
15 Conn Riv Po 3¼s'61	101	101	101
3 Con Coal Dsl 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102	102¾	103
2 Con Edis 3¼s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
65 Con Gil 3½s '51	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	99	98¾	98¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	55¾	54¾	55¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	55⅝	55½	55½
29 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	102	102	102
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¼	90	90
1 D G & E 5s '51	107	107	107
2 D & R G 4s '36	30¾	30¾	30¾
15 D & R G West 5s '55	17¾	17¼	17¾
13 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17	17	17
5 D & R G West 5s '78	26½	26½	26½
2 D Moin & Ft D4s'36ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
29 Det Edis 5s '52	107¾	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 5½s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	112	112	112
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
29 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	102½	102½	102½
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 39	105½	105½	105½
3 El Auto Lite 4s 51	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Erie 7s '96	80¾	80½	80¾
16 Erie rfg 5s 75	80¾	80	80½
10 Erie gen lien 4s 96	80½	80½	80½
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	84½	84½	84½
1 Feq Lk & T 1st 6s 42	102½	102½	102½
29 Fla E Cst 5s 74	15¾	15	15
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	100¼	100	100¼
3 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	98½	98½	98½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98½	98½	98½
7 Goodrich 6s 45	104¾	104½	104½
13 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104½	104	104
1 Gould Sick Ho15s 46	108	99⅞	100
27 Gt Nor 5s 73	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	127	126½	126½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	106½	106½	106½
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97	97	97
5 Gul St Util 4s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Hackens Wat 4s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
17 Hiram Walk 4½s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 oHe & Co 1st mtg '44	88	88	88
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74⅜	74¾
15 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	31¼	30¾	31¼
1 Ill Cen 4½s 66	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	84	84	84
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Interb Tr 6s 32 ct	35	35	35
18 Intrb RTr rfg 5s '66	82½	81½	82
3 Intrb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	36	36	36
1 Int Hydro El 8s 44	80½	80¼	80¼
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Int Paper 5s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Int Paper 5s 47	99¼	99	99¼
11 Int Rys C2Am 5s 72	90	90	90
10 Int T&T 4½s 39	81⅜	81	81
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	66¼	66⅛	66¼
1 Int T&T 5s55	70½	70	70
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
5 James F&H Clea 4s 59	93½	93½	93½
9 K C South 5s 50	90	90	90
1 K C South 3s 50	88	88	88
1 K C Term 4s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	60	59¼	59¼
1 L S&M S 3½s '97	99	99	99
15 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	96¼	95¾	95¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	64	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	63	63	63
8 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	100¼	100	100
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	68½	68	68½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	61¾	61	61
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	102	102	102
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117½	117½	117½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	91½	91½	91½
11 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	106½	106½	106½
4 Louis & Nash 4s 40	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5 Louis&Nash 1st 4s 2003	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Louis$_2$N 3¾s 2003	91	90⅜	90⅜
6 Maine Ceu 4½s 60	80½	80	80
2 ManatSug 7½s 42ct	70	70	70
7 McKes& Rob 5½s50	103½	103½	103¼
4 MillSpart&NW 4s47	38½	37¾	37¾
2 M & StL 4s 49	6	6	6
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	25	24¾	25
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	85¼	85¼	85¼
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	81	79¾	79¾
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	70½	70	70
22 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
25 Mo Pac 5c '77F	39¼	39	39¼
1 Mo Pac 5c '77F st	38	38	38
1 Mo Pac 5c '78G	39	39	39
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G ct	36½	36¼	36½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18⅝	18¼	18¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Mo Pac 5s B '80 ct	36½	36½	36½
37 Mo Pac 5s '81I	39	39	39
1 Mob&O 4½s '77	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Mob&O 5s '38	32¼	32	32
2 MonWPaPS 4½s '60	102	102	103
25 Mont Pw 3⅜s '66	92⅜	92	92¼
3 Montreal Tr 5s '41	101¾	101½	101½
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
43 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103	102¾	103
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¾	103½	103¾
15 Nat Steel 4s '65	102⅞	102½	102⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	96	96	96
2 NO2Tex&M 5½s '54	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
13 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	56½	56½	56½
6 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	54½	54½	54½
58 NYC cv 6 '44	119	119¾	118½
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	95¾	95½	95¾
38 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88⅜	88⅜	88¼
12 NYC cn 4s '98	96½	96⅜	96⅜
314 NWC 3¼s '52 wi	107	106½	106⅝
30 N Y C 3¼s '46	100½	100¼	100½
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88⅜	88⅜	88½
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95½	95½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	100	100
8 NYC&StL 5½s '74A	97¾	97¾	97¾
25 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	101	101	101
2 NY ChStL 4s '37	101 14-32	101 14-32	101 14-32
8 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59¾	56¼	58
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63½	63½	63½
3 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	46	46	46
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	44¼	44¼	44¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	40½	40½	40½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	30	30	30
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	38	38	38
2 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	30½	30½	30⅝
2 NY Steam 5s '56	106½	106½	106½
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅜	106½	106½
13 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 NiagaraFallsP3½s '66	101	101	101
3 NiagaraSh 5½s '50	101	101	101
2 Nor&W 4s '96	112	112	112
21 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110½	110¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	97¾	98
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73½	73½
5 Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ore RR & Nav 4s'46	106½	106	106
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104⅝	104½	104½
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	95¾	95½	95¾
8 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
5 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	99½	99⅜	99½
2 Pac Tel&Tel 5s 55B	96	96	96
2 Penn Dix 4s'41A	100	100	100
20 Penn P & Lt 4½s'81	105½	104⅜	105
2 Penn Co 4s'63	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Pen RR gen 5s'68	114⅜	114½	114⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	108⅛	108	108
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	104½	104¼	104½
25 Pen RR 4½s'84E	105	104¼	104½
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 4s 48 st	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	98	98	98
168 Pen RR 3½s 52	106¼	105¾	105¾
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Phil Bahlc Wash 4s43	107	107	107
31 Phila Co 5s 67	103¼	102½	102½
31 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	16⅜	16	16⅜
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	36½	36	36
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	25	25	25
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s 43	107½	107½	107½
2 Pitt Young & A 5s 62B	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
27 Port Gen El 5½s 40	62¼	62	62
47 Pivotal Tel&C 5s 53	30	29¼	29¼
2 Pressed St C 5s 51	95½	95½	95½
2 Pure Oil 4½s 50 ww	119	119	119
9 Readg 4½s 97 A	106½	106¼	106⅜
17 Readg 4½s '97 B	106	106	106
5 Rdg Co Gen 5s '51	98½	98¼	98½
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107	106	106
6 Republic Steel 5½s'54	118	118	118
46 Republic Steel 4½s'61	96¾	96½	96½
21 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97½	97	97
91 Republic Steel 4½s'50	186	182	186
5 Revere Copp&B4½s'56	102	102	102
5 Richfld Oil 6s'44Act	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 StJosRyLH&P5s 37	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	79½	79½	79½
17 St L S F 5s '50 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 StLSF 4½s'78ct st	24½	24½	24½
6 St L S F 4s '50 A	29¾	29½	29½
6 St L S F 4s 50A ct	26¼	25¾	26¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	43¾	43½	43½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 St Paul & Dul 4s '68	107	107	107
2 St P M & M '43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100	100	100
1 Schulco 6½s '46	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	34¼	34¼	34¼
2 Schulco 6½s '46B st	35¼	35¼	35¼
14 Seab A L cn 6s '45	19	18⅜	18⅜
7 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	18	17¾	17¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
23 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	16	15½	15½
6 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	10	10	10
12 Shell Un Oil 2s '51	96¼	96	96¼
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97½	97½	97½
13 ConcinnYacOil3½s '50	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	104	104	104
9 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97½	97⅛	97¼
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	88	87⅞	87⅞
19 Sou Pac 4½s '81	87½	87⅜	87⅜
20 So Pac 4½s'69	87½	87¼	87¼
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	104½	104⅜	104½
2 So Pac 4½s'Ore '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 So Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97½	97¾
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 So Pac SPP 4½s '50	108	107⅝	108
8 South Ry 6½s'56	102¾	102	102
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	100½	100	100
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	103	103	103
17 S W Gas & El 4s '60	100	100	100
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	95¾	95½	95¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	132	132	132
7 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	103⅛	103	103⅛
10 T RR A St L 4s '53	107⅜	107¼	107¼
2 Term Ry Ass 5½s '50	104	104	104
49 Tex Corp 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	101½	101½	101½
9 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	101½	101	101½
31 Third Ave aj 5s '60	33½	32⅞	33
1 Third Ave 4s '60	64	64	64
5 Tol Ed L&P 5s '57	106⅝	106½	106½
16 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	112	112	112
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110⅞	110½	110¾
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2 Un

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3583

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WAITRESS-PANTRY WORK, country home, permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE FOR RENT—12 rooms, 4 baths, 2 blocks from Long Island Sound, private bathing; rent for summer or all year furnished. Tel. Larchmont 1143 (N. Y.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANT
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDge. 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ROOM and board for couple, elderly preferred, in private family; pleasant surroundings; must be non-smokers and abstainers. Mrs. Schleicher, Shawmut Ave., Cochituate, Mass. Natick 238-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, sunny, quiet room; one block from The Mother Church; elevator; rates reasonable. 46 Westland Ave, Apt. #40, REED.

BOSTON, 78 Westland Ave., near The Mother Church—Single, double rooms, newly renovated; permanents or transients. Suite #6. COM. 9273.

N. Y. C., 335 W. 103d St. (Apt. 4 D)—Immaculate room in spacious apartment; express subway. Academy 2-8563.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 15 3rd St. N. E.—Beautifully, newly furnished rooms and bachelor apartments in private apartment house; all modern conveniences; one block from Supreme Court; quiet location.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED Bought, Sold, Exchanged CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.

SALESMEN WANTED

MIDWESTERN manufacturer desires the services of an experienced commission salesman to sell soaps and grease solvents to the automotive, institutional and industrial trade. Address Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private class, ROBERT MALONE, Students broadcasting commercial programs. 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
CLARENCE WHITE
103 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H.
Tel. 2583

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Le Her Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 18TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
National 4067

SAUBER, INC.
Florist
1788 Columbia Road, N. W.
Columbia 3503—3504
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W.
113 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
113-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

(Continued)

SOUND INSURANCE
SERVICE F. A. CLOUGH REPUTATION
28 TURNER STREET
AUBURN MAINE
TEL. 2476

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
Maynards' Boot Shop
180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

Judkins Laundry Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
193 Middle St. Rear of Post Office
Telephone 29-W

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our 31st Anniversary Sale

Starts Tuesday, April 13th and continues five days through Saturday. Being our only store-wide sale of the entire year, you will find it exceptionally complete—with thousands of dollars worth of PMB dependable Spring merchandise at less than regular prices. It will pay you to attend.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
321 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
839 CONGRESS STREET

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co's. Specialties
Birdseye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7
Portland, Maine

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
SPODE CHINA
"Spode never discontinues a pattern"

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046. 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

STETSON'S
Light Weight Hats for Spring—in the wanted colors
Brown & Batchelder
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

HATS
That carry the Emmons label are FOREMOST in every feature of their makeup!
HARRY G. EMMONS
DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

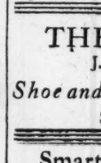
THE SHOE FIX
J. Bilodeau, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 School Street

Smart Wearable Hats for Miss or Matron
Small, Medium and Large Brims
Also Gifts for All Occasions
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
69 NO. STATE STREET PHONE 1816

WALK-OVER SHOES
Holeproof Hosiery
THORNE SHOE CO.
94 North Main Street

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370



Wide Choice of
LAMPS at $1.00
Others at $1.25 and $1.69
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Lynn
Refrigeration Oil Burners
38 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
31A SOUTH MAIN ST. PHONE 201
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant

Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.

Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

DOVER

THE NEW LACE CURTAINS *are here*
All prices from $1.00 a pair to $4.00
376 CENTRAL AVENUE
It Pays to Trade at ROSS'

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Bostonian Shoes
Arrow Shirts
Lothrops-Farnham Co.
HANSON CORNER

UNITED BUTCHERS
Morrill Building

Choice Meat - Poultry

Exclusive Dresses
HELEN WIGGIN EMERY SERVICE SHOP, INC.
Morrill Building Tel. 193-W
Popular Priced Coats and Dresses
Inexpensive Dresses - Sheer Crepes - Nets. Hats to match your outfit
Merchandise priced from $5.00 to $59.00

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily. 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870
Tel. 6043 Residence 840

RCA-Victor, Philco, General Electric RADIOS
WORLD RADIO
Electric Refrigerators
Radio and Refrigerator Service
E. T. CARBEE 1122 ELM STREET

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
89 Manchester Street Phone 11

Change Oil Now
After a winter's driving you may need some repairs. Bring in your car and let us check it for you—it will save you money
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NORTH ADAMS STREET

LUX
Silks and woolens
Dish washing
Family washing
Shampooing
Floors and walls
Rugs and carpets
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT PHONE 206
576 ELM STREET PHONE 4567

IDA PATZKE
All Types of Beauty Culture
Machineless Permanents
Vapor - Jamal - Zotos
$5 $6.50 $10
Realistic Permanents
21 Dubuque St. Phone 354

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 South Mammouth Road
PHONE 3294

A Portable Typewriter *for Graduation*
Corona - Remington - Royal
Cash or Terms
Come in and compare the machines side by side
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER STREET

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

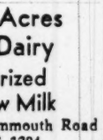
73 HANOVER STREET PHONE 383

THE DRAPERY STUDIO

Curtains—Overdrapes
Slip Covers—Shades
For estimates call 1386
36 W. Central St.

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

The Vogue Beauty Parlor
Zotos Machineless and Frederics Permanents
I can give you the best of service in my newly furnished Parlors
31 HANOVER STREET



Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Gossard Corsets
Also Other Makes
Nellie H. Bartlett
301 Elm Room 204 Tel. 1067-W

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Suits - Coats - Dresses
for Spring
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk GRADE PASTEURIZED

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
HELENA RUBINSTEIN FACIAL PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Domestic Coke
Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 CUSTOM HOUSE ST GASPEE 4660

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661
DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry

Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193
You Can Pay for What You Buy
Bye and Bye
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

VIRGINIA

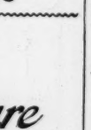
RICHMOND

(Continued)

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

SMITHFIELD HAM



Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

MOSMILLER — *Florist*
5th at Grace 113 West Main
A Beautiful PLANT or CHOICE CUT FLOWERS Will Make EASTER a JOY

ROANOKE

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

Model Laundry
Dry Cleaning
High Class Workmanship
Third Ave., Near 20th Street

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bank Bldg. Tel. 22027

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks Neckwear, Gloves Mufflers

TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27743. 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE

Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

JOHNSON'S
The Leading
CAFE
Corner 101st and Jasper

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

(Continued)

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

Hudson's Bay Company
You will find that it will pay you to follow that good old Western custom and trade with "Bay"

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
Visit the
Contour Clinic
The latest addition to our Beauty Salon on the third floor. Featuring the Agnes McGregor system of beauty culture.

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY-FUEL COMPANY LIMITED

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE
CLEANERS DYERS

QUINTON'S
FURRIERS TEL. 42361

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS · BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

SHOES *from* AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized-in-the-bottle milk. Also fresh butter, cream and buttermilk.
F. A. JONES, Prop.
241 Prospect St. Phone Gar. 5695

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas	No. 1	Met 7111
613 Dundas	No. 2	Fair 970
729 Richmond	No. 3	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	No. 4	Met 4568

We Sell
Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor

Our Poultry Department assures best quality chickens, year-old hens, ducks, geese and turkeys.
WE DELIVER

Cairncross the Chemists
Dorothy Gray Toiletries
Face Powder — Compacts
Cleansing Cream
Six Dependable Stores
Most Complete Stock at
399 RICHMOND ST. MET. 14

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met 944

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping
Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass
Gifts
Cutlery Kitchenware

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
FUEL MERCHANTS
Dustproof Coal and Coke
Q. 6800 234 Bank Street
901 BANK ST. C640-641 92 FIRST AVE. C172-173

Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS The Robt. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Alex Christie Frank O'Connell
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing and Washing — Queen 4097

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa Sher. 600

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

CANTILEVER

THE SHOE
For Restful, Comfortable Walking
18 BLOOR ST W MIDWAY 5222

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

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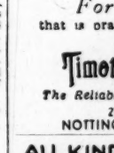

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Arimathaea

The chief interest of Arimathaea to the student of the New Testament is that it was the home of that Joseph, who despite the fact that he was probably a member of the Pharisaic party, was nevertheless a disciple of Jesus, and provided for the Master's burial a great tomb which had been prepared for his own use (Matt. 27:57, 60, etc.).

Matthew and the other Gospel writers do not tell us where Arimathaea was situated; but there is good reason to identify it with the place known in the Old Testament as Ramathaim-zophim or Ramah, the home of Hannah and Elkanah and the birthplace of their famous son Samuel, who was also buried there (I Sam. 1:1, 19 and 25:1). Even the location of Ramah itself is a matter of conjecture, but on the whole, scholars are inclined to place it several miles to the north of Jerusalem, and perhaps a little to the west.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flower Vender

Two years ago Vocations told of a boy who in the fall rode on his bicycle into the country to gather beautiful things, which he afterward sold for winter bouquets, window box fillers, etc. Here is Chapter No. 2.

With the approach of early spring, this lad again fared forth, bringing home pussy-willows, clumps of bluets, white and purple violets, anemones, marsh marigolds and bits of all the enchanting springtime procession. The rooted things he carefully arranged in berry boxes with a proper accompaniment of earth, sand and moss, and he was prepared to help purchasers set them out in pottery or in other suitable receptacles. Armfuls of shagbush and chokecherry blossoms, and bowls of such swamp flowers as cowslips, jack-in-the-pulpit, blue flags, tiny nosegays of arbutus, etc., were hastily made up—all the family co-operating to speedily prepare the flowers, which were then packed into an old car and driven from door to door.

On the first day by mid-afternoon only empty vessels were to be found in the ancient vehicle. Repeated successes decided the family to try a plan before often discussed over the supper table. A piece of land adjoining their small garden was rented, and the group went to work in earnest to raise flowers. It was speedily found that even in midsummer "everyone" had not "left town," that "everybody" did not "have their own gardens," and that "flowers can be sold in summer." When sweet peas had gone by, and calendulas, asters and zinnias had faded, and even petunias and chrysanthemums had yielded to Jack Frost's call, the "everlastings" were made up into quaint bouquets or arranged in baskets, and cattails and bulrushes from the friendly marsh, and branches of autumn leaves and evergreens kept the interest up until the bowls of partridge berries and clumps of Christmas ferns from the woods were followed by the Christmas wreaths, which rounded out the year's cycle.

—Gertrude H., Ocean Park, Maine.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

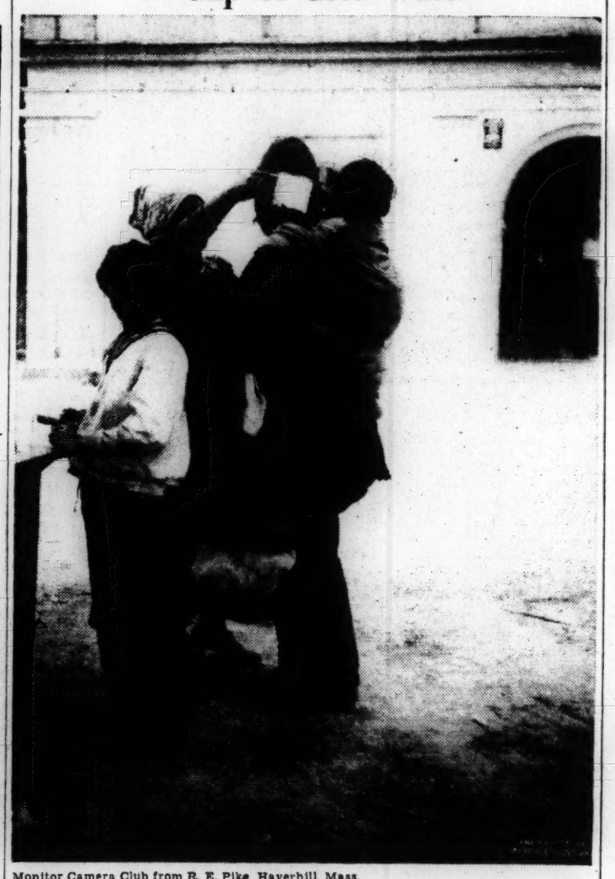
Duties of President

Question: Has a president the right to initiate and carry through business and incur expenditures independently of the board or committee over which he presides? The committee may become only a confirming body. Sometimes the president may not even report his actions.

Answer: The duties of a president, aside from those assigned to a presiding officer, should be prescribed in the bylaws. If the bylaws are silent on the subject, the duties are limited to presiding at meetings.

The fundamental to remember is that all members have equal rights and privileges. A president by virtue of his office, has no special right to initiate business or take action except as he may be directed to by the body over which he presides or as the bylaws stipulate. Between meetings of the parent body, action, if necessary, should be taken under direction and approval of the executive board or committee; and this, unless the bylaws state otherwise, is subject to direction or reversal by the parent body.

'A Cup of Cold Water'



Monitor Camera Club from R. E. Pike, Haverhill, Mass.

A Peasant Woman Quenches the Thirst of a Wayfarer and His Child, in the Village of Plesivec, Czechoslovakia

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Concord, N. H., reader shares today's cryptic message, signing it with an apt "nom de plume."

AB CDE FGHHIJGH KCLMIALGN ODCMIMACLH PQAKQ QIRG SARGN MQGT PCDSN UG ALHMEDKMARG IH PGSS IH GLMGEMIALALJ, ILN, IBMGE ISS, "PQIM'H PCEMQ NCALJ IM ISS AH PCEMQ NCALJ PGSS."

Factual Figuring

To the number of hours in a week —— add the number of states in the United States that border on the Pacific Ocean ——; subtract the number by which miners who joined the California gold rush were known ——; multiply by the number of cheers usually called for by way of applause ——; and divide by the number of feet on a hexapod animal ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Many readers have written that the change from PINE to CONE, given recently in 3 moves, can be done in 2—Pine, Pone, Cone. For today, try changing LACK to HAVE in 3 moves.

How Long Would It Take?

Here's one with which to trick your friends: If it takes 7 men 7 days to dig 7 holes, how long would it take one man to dig half a hole?

Fun With Synonyms

Once again 10 words, with their synonyms to be correctly paired:

1	adroit	discerning	
2	deliberate	rigorous	
3	reserved	adept	1
4	transient	rural	
5	normal	moderate	
6	obstinate	brief	
7	affluent	reticent	
8	sagacious	ordinary	
9	pastoral	bounteous	
10	inflexible	contrary	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

FIDELITY is simply daring to be true in small things as well as great.

—HENRY VAN DYKE

Daily Anecdote

Walpole's Remark

Many expressions harmful to humanity have been given currency because of faulty reporting. This is true of "All men have their price," credited to Sir Robert Walpole.

What Sir Robert really said was, "All these men have their price," referring to certain political opponents whom subsequent events proved were not patriots, as they pretended, but seekers after self-benefits.

Later Walpole remarked, "I will not say who is corrupt, but I will say who is not, and that is Shippen." Shippen was one of his most powerful and implacable opponents.

Current Events Quiz

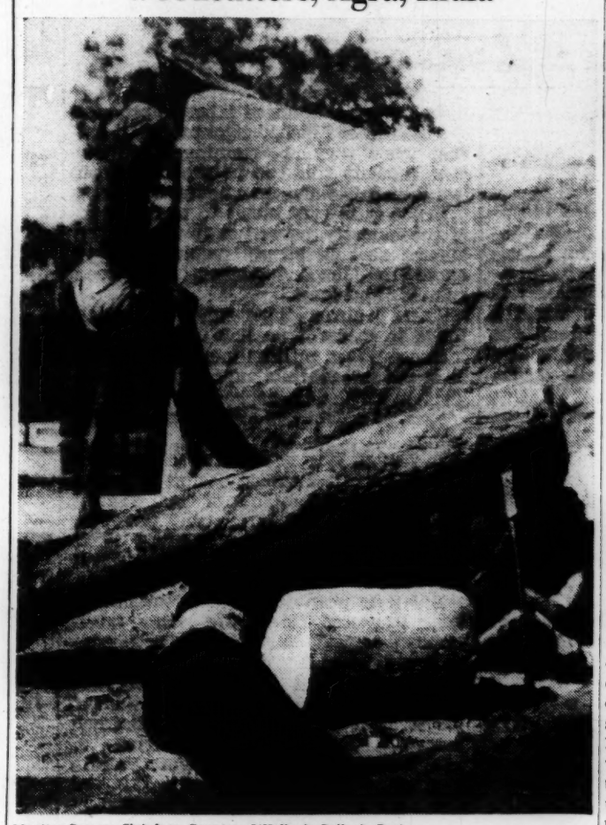
A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Which member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet has been honored by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for his distinguished service to humanity?
2. Has Belgium been relieved of the obligations of mutual assistance assumed by her under the Locarno Pact?
3. What per cent of America's citzenry considers that the United States' entry into the World War two decades ago was wrong?
4. Has a comprehensive study of American living been undertaken by the New Deal?
5. What evidence is there that a commercial air service is soon to be inaugurated across the Atlantic Ocean?
6. What three difficult choices face the President in the preparation of his budget?
7. What has Henry Ford to say about the sit-down strike situation?
8. Has a woman ever been appointed foreman of a federal grand jury?
9. What progress has Britain made in its plan to aid its depressed areas?
10. What recognition has been given "Tubby and Buddy & Co." and "The Adventures of Waddles" in the comic strip field?
11. What stand has the Senate taken in regard to present labor conditions?
12. How might proposed Government activities be financed, according to Senator Robinson?
13. What trend toward prohibition is President Cardenas of Mexico advocating?
14. To what extent has American air transportation increased in the past two years?
15. What action is Premier Hepburn ready to take to halt domination of Ontario industries by the C. I. O.?
16. How is the University of Chicago planning to eliminate the abrupt separation which now exists between high school and college programs?
17. Did Chicago's recent taxicab strike prove that the cabs are a big factor in the city's traffic problem?
18. Are all major labor difficulties in the automobile industry now ended?
19. How long has Madrid been besieged by the Spanish insurgent army?
20. Is Henry Ford contemplating the adoption of a shorter work week and a higher minimum pay for his employees?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Woodcutters, Agra, India



Monitor Camera Club from Countess O'Kelly de Gallagh, Paris

The Photographer Neglected to State Whether They Took Turns at the Sitting End

In Lighter Vein

Contrary Weather

One of the plays now running has in its cast a good many English actors. A member of the cast has just told us that ever since the first of February, the following notice, signed by the company manager, has been on the backstage bulletin board:

"Would those English members of the company who have not played in America before be careful, should they go away for week ends, to allow themselves plenty of time for the return journey, as the weather is very variable at this time of year."—New Yorker.

Vivid Description

"He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him, nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?

"A truck driver," shouted one of the graduates.—Montreal Star.

Something to Live Up To

"Whatever the outcome of the trial," said the defendant, "I am certain that this experience will make me a better man."

"In what way?" asked the judge.

"In striving to live up to the speech made by my attorney," was the reply.

Innocent

Author: "I can't find that short story anywhere. Penelope must have thrown it into the fire."

His Wife: "Don't be absurd, Algernon. The child can't read."

Enduring

What happier fate can befall man or woman than to have won
Mastery in some art whereby the spirit's hoarded wealth,
Rare modes of thought, and loveliness imagined, seen or felt,
May be expressed and harmonized in forms that shall endure?

—R. C. Trevelyan.

Losing Money

At a meeting of his creditors the debtor was asked to make an offer.

"Well," he replied, "the best I can do is two shillings in the pound."

"Ridiculous," said the principal creditor.

"Well, then, half a crown," replied the debtor.

"Hopeless," was the reply.

"Now, listen," said the debtor, "I'll do my best to make it three shillings, but believe me, gentlemen, I shall lose money by it!"—Dixon's Paper Circular.

Proper Banquet Procedure

Host: "Those at the head of the table make the speeches."

Guest: "Well, what do the others do?"

Host: "Oh, they eat the extra salads and desserts."

His View

Professor: "And just why wouldn't you want to have your name inscribed in the Hall of Fame?"

Student: "Well I'd sooner have people asking why it isn't there than asking why it is."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Rhymes Without Reason

There is no opportunity to consult your rhyming dictionary in this game. It is as rapid as Niagara Falls, and he who hesitates on the brink is lost.

All players form a large circle, and someone mentions a word. His left-hand neighbor must respond immediately with another word that will rhyme. This continues around the circle until some flustered person starts with "er—ah—er" and is ruthlessly put out of the game. The next in line starts a new word and the game continues until only one person remains. He becomes the poet laureate.—S. M.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

At a time when the need for assistance seemed particularly great, Mrs. S—— was asked to serve as the welfare representative of one of Seattle's churches. She was called upon to see much squalor, but she gratefully accepted the opportunity to give of her time to help others distressed by want.

In addition to distributing food, clothing, or money, as each case required, she never failed to give generously of her own friendship, to share her own hopefulness, and to leave with each needy one an earnest word of encouragement. To many of those with whom she came in contact, this hope and encouragement proved a more permanent help than the material supplies with which she was able to meet their immediate need.

A day came when Mrs. S—— faced an apparent lack of both food and fuel in her own home, and was without funds. But she soon found that, having cast her bread upon the waters, she was truly to "find it after many days." During the morning, one of the men whom she had helped came to her door to tell her joyfully that he had found work cutting wood, and had brought her a load of forest wood to testify to his appreciation for the hope and faith he had received in talking with her on several occasions.

Later in the day another of her "welfare" friends called, bearing a generous supply of garden produce. The man and his wife had found their lack dissipated when their fear and discouragement had been dispelled. They had been led to activities that enabled them to keep their little home on the outskirts of the city, and with gratitude they wished to share with her the products of their bettered condition.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.
2. Yes; the French and British Governments have relieved her of this obligation. However, they will maintain their guarantees of Belgium's security without reciprocity.
3. 70%.
4. Yes; a survey is being made of the consumption habits of 300,000 "average" American families. The information will prove valuable to the Administration in planning a new drive to expand the so-called consumption industries. The survey is expected to act as a guide to industry in planning its production as well as to the Government in plotting future stabilizing measures.
5. The United States has completed arrangements with Canada, Ireland, and Great Britain, whereby large flying boats will transport passengers and mail between New York and London, with stopovers in Canada and Ireland.
6. (a) New taxes; (b) cut in relief; (c) a budget more out of balance than ever.
7. Ford says, "Those who seize property not their own are in the same category as housebreakers." He further adds, "Any of our workers who strike will be escorted out of the plant involved."
8. Yes; Miss J. Isabell Sims has been appointed foreman of the April term of the federal grand jury in the United States District Court of Newark. She is the first woman to serve in such a post in the United States.
9. A Special Areas Amendment bill—a measure designed to set up new industries in sections affected by the closing down of former plants—passed its second reading in the House of Commons.
10. An article by Roger C. Gay in the Harvard Educational Review judging strip cartoons suitable for juvenile consumption, listed these two under an "A" grading. This finding was the reault of a six-months survey of Boston newspapers, among them some of the best-known syndicated strips in the country.
11. The Senate has condemned sit-downs, the industrial apy system, and efforts to thwart collective bargaining, in a resolution passed by a 75-10-3 vote.
12. The Senator believes the financing might be done by cutting next year's relief fund instead of raising taxes.
13. He is urging a law prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, throughout the Republic.
14. Mail, passengers, and express have more than doubled during this period. The record of 21 air lines shows a total of 63,777,226 miles flown, 435,502,283 passenger miles, and 1,020,931 passengers carried during the past year.
15. The Premier has announced that he would use the full police power of the province to prevent any illegal sit-down or picketing by the C. I. O.
16. A plan approved at the university provides an entirely new education unit, which merges the last two years of high school and the first two years of college. The student who completes the first two years of high school enters the university, not as a freshman, but as a first-year student under the new four-year course.
17. Engineers checking on the traffic during the time when the taxicabs were off the streets found that parked and cruising taxicabs slowed up traffic as much as 41 per cent on downtown streets.
18. Yes; the country is without a major automobile strike for the first time since Nov. 18.
19. The capital has been hemmed in for the last five months. However, Government troops have recently been successful in scoring important advances against all insurgent positions.
20. Information from Detroit hints that Henry Ford will install a 30-hour week, and will post a new high minimum wage.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: If our messages contained quotations which have lived they would be instructive as well as entertaining, and, after all "What's worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Factual Figuring: 168 plus 3, minus 49 (Forty-niners), times 3, divided by 6 equals 81.

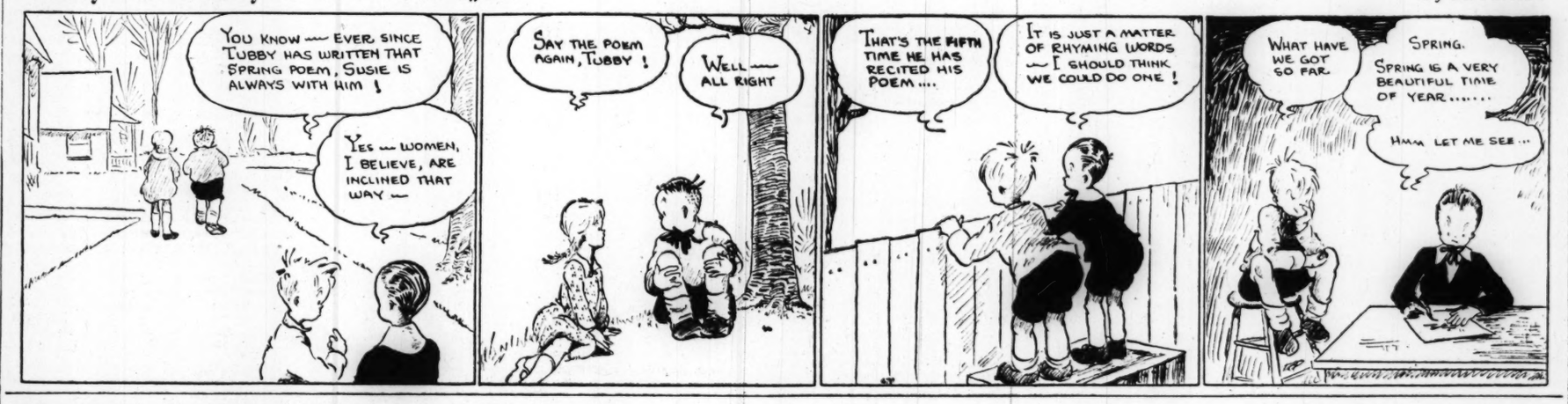
Letter Changing: Lack, lace, lave, have.

How Long Would It Take? Don't say you were caught! How can one get one-half a hole?

Fun With Synonyms: Adroit-adept; deliberate-moderate; reserved-reticent; transient-brief; normal-ordinary; obstinate-contrary; affluent-bounteous; sagacious-discerning; pastoral-rural; inflexible-rigorous.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poetic Efforts*

By LE PELLEY


YOU KNOW — EVER SINCE TUBBY HAS WRITTEN THAT SPRING POEM, SUSIE IS ALWAYS WITH HIM !
YES — WOMEN, I BELIEVE, ARE INCLINED THAT WAY —
SAY THE POEM AGAIN, TUBBY !
WELL — ALL RIGHT
THAT'S THE FIFTH TIME HE HAS RECITED HIS POEM....
IT IS JUST A MATTER OF RHYMING WORDS — I SHOULD THINK WE COULD DO ONE !
WHAT HAVE WE GOT SO FAR.
SPRING.
SPRING IS A VERY BEAUTIFUL TIME OF YEAR.....
HMM LET ME SEE...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Full to Frolic*

By CARMACK

Today I stopped to have a frolic with ol' Peachy —
But he asked me to come back in a couple of hours- "This is my first feast of green grass this season, and oh, Boy! am I busy!"
So I went for a long stroll-
But when I returned he still didn't want to frolic —
Said he was so full he just wanted to lie in the sun and snooze —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Must Wages Raise Prices?

"UP WAGES, up prices," has been the rule in two recent settlements of labor disputes in leading industries of the United States—steel and coal.

Two days after the United States Steel Corporation came to a wage-increase agreement with the Committee for Industrial Organization, William A. Irvin, president of the corporation, announced advances of $3 to $8 a ton in steel quotations. Embodied in the result of the bituminous coal negotiations was the statement of Charles O'Neill, representing the operators, that an increase of at least 25 cents a ton in the cost of coal to consumers would accompany the granting of an additional 50 cents a day in the basic pay rate.

Mr. Irvin was careful to say that higher labor costs were only one factor, and that rises in the cost of scrap iron, coke, zinc, limestone and so forth would have compelled some price increase for steel anyway. The Iron and Steel Institute now estimates in its April bulletin that the wage increase will add $130,000,000 a year to steel pay rolls, while expanded costs for raw materials, including iron ore and tin, will amount to $85,000,000.

The higher prices for steel, the institute estimates, will bring in only $200,000,000 as against this $215,000,000 of added outlay, the industry's ownership standing to absorb the difference. However, the article concludes:

> To some extent the discrepancy between the foregoing estimated increase of costs and added dollar value of sales would be lessened if operations of steel mills should continue over a large part of 1937 at existing high rates, giving the industry the advantage of larger volumes.

This is an acknowledgment of what Dr. H. G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution wrote two years ago in his book, "Income and Economic Progress," where he says, "It is not true, as has sometimes been contended, that an increase in wages necessitates a corresponding reduction in profits. Both wages and profits may increase simultaneously when business is expanding." One might inquire why it is not reasonable to expect that steel mill operations will "continue over a large part of 1937 at existing high rates" and the "discrepancy" be turned into a profit for the companies.

The way this works is interestingly illustrated in a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics which shows that when steel plants are running at only about 30 per cent capacity it takes an average of forty-five man hours of labor to produce a gross ton of finished steel products, but that when they are running at 60 per cent capacity this can be produced with less than thirty-five man hours of labor.

Hence it is very much to the interest of the industry, as well as to that of the laborer seeking steady employment, to quote prices low enough to attract a good volume of business.

There is also a longer-run factor which tends to make it possible sometimes to increase wages without increasing prices, or to cut prices while maintaining wages. This is the gradual improvement of techniques, of machinery and of human efficiency.

In fact, it is necessary over a period of years that prices should decline or wages rise, or both, if the index of "real wages," namely, the actual purchasing power in the amount the worker receives, is to increase as it should. That gain in real wages has been going on for generations.

But it is possible for the demands of labor to exceed the pace of technological improvement, or at least of labor's share in it, and when this occurs, or when business management becomes grasping, the result is bound to be felt in consumers' prices. Unless the impact is absorbed somewhere along the line, the urge of raw material producers and of labor to demand more from the manufacturer, of the manufacturer to demand more from the distributor, and of the distributor to demand more from the public is like a push given to a row of dominoes. And the last domino falls on the consumer, who, of course, is all of us.

This is not to say that either labor or capital alone must absorb the impact or make all the sacrifice. But if labor is organized to a point approaching monopoly control, it is just as much a mistake for a labor unit to press for "all the traffic will bear" as it is for a "soulless" corporation to do so. Judgment and restraint are needed all along the line.

More needed than restraint is a willingness, even eagerness, to serve in ever larger measure and with ever larger productiveness. This is what will absorb the impact best, for, as has been shown, low pricing will often increase volume to where there is better return for both labor and capital. Moreover, low pricing spreads its benefits to all the users and potential users of a commodity, a much wider section of the population than is reached by increases of wages or dividends.

Conserving the CCC

WE QUESTION whether the United States is ready to commit itself to a permanent Civilian Conservation Corps. Of course, everyone applauds the splendid work of the CCC in conserving both young manhood and natural resources. It has been one of the brightest spots in the Roosevelt recovery program. Until industry is better able to absorb boys who want to work it may be necessary to continue some such provision on a temporary basis. It is not necessary that the present setup should be made permanent according to the plans offered now by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt would reduce the personnel from 350,000 to 300,000. The cost, it is estimated, would be reduced from the $486,000.000 for last year to about $330,000,000. But is it necessary to freeze either personnel or cost? Plainly CCC is one of the best forms of relief. Clearly it has done needed conservation work. Yet relief must be reduced. And the most exigent conservation needs have been met. The CCC should be continued, but as a decidedly flexible organization.

To facilitate flexibility and the sending of CCC graduates into industry as times improve, would it not be well to train some of them for other work than cutting brush and planting trees? Most of the boys who come out of the camps now are greatly hardened physically and improved in their attitude toward work, but few of them are well prepared technically for other kinds of jobs. And already many industries are crying for skilled workers.

The President, known as a friend of labor, could perform a useful service by encouraging unions to provide more definitely and generously for apprentices. By a hook-up between industry, the unions and CCC many a boy could obtain part-time training in skills where there is a shortage today. Under the system popularized by Antioch College and now widely used in other schools, boys alternate between schoolroom and factory or farm. Future plans for the CCC should take some thought for a similar system to insure that the boys it has temporarily rescued from unemployment shall be fitted for permanent work.

NOW A Czechoslovakian chemist has produced a synthetic fabric, a type of rayon, which may be used in the printing of magazines. It is said to be cheaper and more durable than good magazine paper. The time may come when housewives will be saving old magazines to make new dresses from, but one may be sure they will have the publication date where it won't show.

New York Spares "The Row"

MENTION New York in any sophisticated company the whole world over, and what happens? Instantly mental images are evoked of the far-flung reaches of Fifth Avenue, flag-bedecked, of the awe-inspiring crags of Rockefeller City, or the incredible sky line of this supreme metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. The last association in the minds of one's hearers is concerned with a New York which belongs to the past.

Yet there, stalwart and dignified and lovely, remains Washington Square North. The great green buses roar under the arch, the children from Greenwich Village and beyond shout and tumble on the bedraggled grass plots, Greeks and Chinese, Negroes and representatives of every race under the sun come there to rest on the sunny benches. The impatient, reckless, breathless tide of city life ventures as far as certain red brick doorsteps and wide, white, aristocratic porticoes, and then it recedes deferentially. It is worth one's while just to stroll to the further side of the Square and look back at those thirteen low red brick dwellings.

Now one is reassured as to their future. For the trustees of Snug Harbor on Staten Island, which owns the property, have refused to sanction the plan which has threatened for five years to replace those century-old dwellings. As they quaintly expressed it: "The trustees felt that to lease 'The Row' for modern apartment buildings would be to break faith with the original owners." And that is a remarkable statement to be made in New York City in the year 1937.

One hopes that this circumstance will not go unnoticed in London, where it is expected that the beautiful and significant will be reverenced and cherished. For today London demolishes its Adelphi Terrace—and much else as well—while, the tables being neatly turned in this one instance at least, New York spares its Washington Square North.

ONE OF THE great feats of modern advertising seems to be in selling the idea to tourists to come to Peru for the eclipse of the sun. For when one analyzes it, the agencies are actually persuading people to come all the way down to South America to not see something.

A UNITED STATES Government surgeon has declared that liquor does not help to keep a person warm. And many wives and children could tell how it has actually made them cold.

LEARNING that the alligators used in moving pictures are only rubber need not cause any disappointment. The artificial ones are probably just as snappy.

Army Builder

Book News of the Day

THAT the very excellence which made Winfield Scott a great soldier made him a poor politician; that his devotion to duty and honor, his inability to compromise, kept him from achieving his life's ambition, is the thesis of Arthur D. Howden Smith's biography, OLD FUSS AND FEATHERS (New York: Greystone Press. $4). And that his spotless private life (in an age when dissoluteness was common among military men), his enormous energy, his physical courage and his shrewd grasp of military science gave the hero of Lundy's Lane and Chapultepec honor beyond the power of the multitude to confer.

Born in Virginia in 1786, of Scottish descent, he was largely self-educated; he learned languages, literatures and men. He read law, and being present at Aaron Burr's trial conceived a passion for the Union. The Leopard-Chesapeake affair sent him into the army, which claimed the best of him for nearly sixty years. He was one of the few officers on the Northern Front who knew what they were about, and his military skill (gained by independent study) enabled him to cover himself and his little command of Regulars (whom he had trained) with glory, to make of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane almost the only bright spots in the army's dreary record—except Jackson's belated victory at New Orleans.

* * *

It made him something of a national hero; he was a Major General at twenty-eight, and but for political intrigue would shortly have been Commander in Chief, a post which he did obtain in 1841. It is not too much to say that he built the American Army. West Point cadets wear gray because his command on the Niagara could not obtain blue uniforms. His translation of a French military textbook was used—greatly modified, of course—by both Northern and Southern armies; the Military Academy was his pride and joy, and a roster of his "young gentlemen" who scaled Cerro Gordo for him reads like a roll of honor of the Civil War—forty of them became generals. He was a martinet for discipline—he never had any use for volunteers—he expected the impossible of his men as he did of himself; he enforced temperance; but he looked after the clothing, food and comfort of his troops with a fatherly care which took the sting out of his sternness, and made of his nickname, "Old Fuss and Feathers," almost a term of endearment. And his conduct of the Mexican campaign is a classic of strategy, which won even Wellington's admiration.

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He was, however, if not a politician, something of a statesman, in whom innate fairness took the place of tact. As a diplomatist in uniform he served his country in the "Aroostook War," in winding up the Black Hawk War, and in the San Juan Island trouble in 1859; he probably kept South Carolina in the Union in the Nullification crisis, and he might have changed the course of the Civil War if Buchanan had followed his advice.

Mr. Smith, New York journalist and author of several popular biographies, does not, it seems, aspire to write either a military or a political history, although his analyses of Scott's campaign are shrewd and appear conclusive; he has little to offer the student, and his aim is to do belated popular justice to a great and much-neglected American. The account is zestful, readable and undoubtedly accurate in general, although there are evidences of carelessness (why does he write "Cherubusco" for Churubusco?) and he is inclined to be harsh in dealing with his hero's enemies. K. C. K.

White City of the Mediterranean

Drawn by a Staff Artist — **In the Old Quarter, Algiers** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS! Europe superimposed upon Africa, the Occident upon the Orient. France's proudest colonization achievement. Gateway between East and West. Metropolis of north Africa, port of entry of the great Sahara, taking-off place for the Garden of Allah, blend of ancient civilization and the new.

Dawn is just breaking as our trans-Mediterranean steamer approaches the White City of north Africa. Presently the sun turns the gray of the new day's sky into the richest of southern blues. Hardly the fleck of a cloud touches the deep sapphire, but as the light comes the white town with its green background catches the radiance of the rising sun like a huge flower suddenly bursting into full bloom.

The blaze of blue and white is relieved by the green of tall and gently waving palms as we glide slowly within the breakwater. They shade the squares and plazas of this exotic city, casting flickering shadows upon the golden domes of mosques where the children of the Prophet gather to seek the favor of Allah with faces turned toward the Holy City.

For this is Islam unchanged. The Turkish edict against veil and fez and call of muezzin from minaret does not run here nor elsewhere in north Africa. In this gathering-place of all the African races where they mingle with Latin and Nordic from across the Inland Sea there is more of the unchanged Orient than anywhere west of Colombo, phases of human life in bewildering variety, colorful, exotic, un-European, though we are only a few hours from London and Paris.

But north Africa far antedates Mohammed. In fact, it antedates even Carthage and Rome. The great Berber race had established a culture ere ever the trading Phoenicians came westward from Sidon and Tyre to set up, here between the Atlas and the sea, their bartering-posts and to build an empire founded upon commerce that should yield only to the might of Rome.

And yet, in contrast as sharp, perhaps, as any the world over, a kaleidoscopic presentation of numberless epochs of the life of the past lies just beyond, within a biscuit's toss indeed. Europe here and Africa there! Occident and Orient rubbing elbows even as in Singapore and Shanghai. Only a few hundred yards from the Paris overseas that is modern Algiers is the town of yesterday whose life and aspect have not changed for centuries, where Europe seems as far away in years as it is yards in distance.

And in the benign evening air of north Africa there passes from one to the other an unending and colorful promenade, bringing Europe into Africa and Africa into Europe. French officers in their gay and many-hued uniforms, well-to-do Algerians, Arab caids and sheiks from the desert where they rule under the overlordship of France, rich robes and white silken turbans lending them added dignity, veiled Moslem women voluminously draped in garments of as rich texture as their means and rank permit, their European sisters in the latest Parisian modes, continental, Levantine and African with even an occasional touch of Asia, all make up the sentient panorama of East and West and today and yesterday that is Algiers. MARC T. GREENE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Blowing Up a Windy City

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the truth were known—and I see from a recent letter by "T. N." at Washington that he would like to know it—Chicago would be glad that it is rid of the title of windiest city. For, you see, that appellation came, I, as an old Chicagoan am ashamed to say, not because of an idiosyncrasy of the elements, but because of a penchant among the city's proud citizens to tell the world of its virtues and advantages. I have that on reliable but unquotable authority. Now I still believe the city possesses such virtues and advantages, and perhaps in such an admission I align myself with those who earned for the city the reputation of "blowing" about it.

While I must respect the weather bureau opinion, this is not to be construed as an admission that the Chicago lake front isn't the breeziest—in the climatic sense—place in the world. That breeze is distinctly an advantage, an advantage often measurable in degrees Fahrenheit. It's something we'd hate to part with. R. C.

Chicago, Ill.

Arbitration for Labor Disputes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Editorials of the Monitor, without exception, are written for thinkers and appeal to reason and charity. However, I feel that the Monitor editorials on sit-down strikes (and there have been many) are a bit one-sided, and so come short of the Monitor standard.

To me it seems that the sit-downers have only followed the example of the powerful interests that refuse to arbitrate, that obtain injunctions so easily, and thus sit down on progressive legislation that would benefit the consumer-worker directly.

Editorials against sit-down strikes which do not condemn with equal force the industrial directors who sit down and wait for hunger to enforce their wills on the underpaid are futile. To those who admit that workers have some rights and who are seeking solution of labor problems and not postponement, is it not obvious that the thing to advocate is compulsory and immediate arbitration of all labor disputes, not arbitration by lawyers, but by representative citizens of mature judgment?

Those interested in the welfare of mankind know with regret that workers have never gained anything from the combines without daring starvation and fighting, losing and fighting again and again. In the past it was comparatively easy for powerful combinations of employers to sit down and force the fathers of starving children to submit. Now that we have reached the stage where the interdependence of employer and employee is admitted; and where workers are insisting on being regarded as men and women with the right to pursue happiness, let us be progressive and look on these disputes from the general public's point of view, let us define a standard of living, and let us insist on arbitration. D. S. CHRISTIE

Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Sentence First, Verdict Afterward!"

AT LEAST one good may come out of the gruesome tragedy of the Gedeon case. After recent developments it will stand, perhaps, as a sharp reminder of the soundness of the old rule that a man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Whether the police violated that rule by the use of third-degree methods is the subject of an investigation by Commissioner Valentine, and comment must, of course, await his findings. To show that some newspapers violated it requires investigation of nothing more than their front pages. For a couple of days the unfortunate Gedeon came close to being indicted, convicted and sentenced to death in their columns. . . .

The police appear to have reason for believing that the suspected person they have since named is the murderer. But before the pack is turned loose upon this new quarry it might be just as well to remember that the fact is yet to be proved.

Convicting suspected persons with a rubber hose is bad police work, and trying their cases in the newspapers is bad journalism. The whole episode is a rebuke to those for whom the rules of evidence are simply old-fashioned superstition and any person whose name happens to get involved in a criminal case is an able subject for journalistic crucifixion. A man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty for the sound and sufficient reason that so often the presumption is correct.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

World Peace for War Debts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The issue of world peace is coincident with the problem of distribution of material supply. Let the United States propose to Russia, Britain and France the following procedure: That in consideration of the French and English war debts, the latter countries shall cede to the American Government important geological territory over which protectorates would be established. Russia could then cooperate in populating the colonies with German and Italian immigrants. Russia's part would be to provide homes, food and clothing for the immigrants.

Neither Nazi nor Soviet propaganda would be permitted, the supreme aim being the creation of: new nations, free of dictation by Russia, Italy and Germany, the people choosing their own form of government.

Germany and Italy would be given desirable natural resources, upon which a tax would be levied until Russia had been repaid, and the war debts of Germany and Italy, plus whatever expense had been incurred by the United States, had been liquidated. WILMER WESLEY MILLER

Ardmore, Penna.

Letters by Marx or Engels

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am preparing for publication a collection of letters written to Americans by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the founders of the modern working-class movement. I should very much appreciate it if anyone possessing letters written by Marx or Engels, or knowing of their whereabouts, write me at International Publishers, 381 Fourth avenue, New York city. All originals entrusted to me will be immediately returned by registered mail as soon as true copies have been made.

New York, N. Y. LEONARD E. MINS

The Wide Horizon

Wit for Democracy

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT IS difficult to attend one of the semi-annual dinners of the Gridiron Club and not write something about the essential soundness of American democracy. Last December the club's dinner was notable for the amiable, comradely presence of President Roosevelt and Governor Landon. But that was during the "era of good feeling," and everybody felt relieved at the finish of the political campaign.

Now things are different. We are again in the midst of a struggle that is far more than political. It is harder for adversaries to sit down together and keep their tempers. There were, therefore, two notable things about Saturday's dinner of this group of Washington newspaper men and their guests.

First, although—due to the position of the political cycle—President Roosevelt was the sole major butt of the wit and satire, he took the shafts with complete equanimity and replied in a most urbane and effective speech. The bland and yet alert and dexterous nature of his remarks was typical of his general attitude toward the outside world these days. He seems ruffled not a whit by the predicament in which his Supreme Court proposals, congressional uncertainties and delays, and the sit-down strike situation may have placed him. But the mere fact that the President of the United States could be placed at a dinner table and exposed to four hours of pretty steady joshing is quite plainly one of the most important facts in American Government today.

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The second interesting thing about this occasion was the presence of all the major adversaries in the current conflicts. The Chief Justice of the United States sat four seats from the President, and showed very evident enjoyment when the club depicted a fifteen-man Supreme Court, all made up to resemble Caspar Milquetoast, the "timid soul" of the comic strips. The leaders in the senatorial judiciary fight were present. So were John L. Lewis, and William Green, and any number of "economic royalists" and "princes of privilege."

Indeed, the speech counter-balancing that of the President was made by Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation. Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, and Frank P. Walsh, head of the new lawyers' guild, also typified opposing viewpoints that were brought together for this occasion.

At times it has been said that Washington newspaper men were under President Roosevelt's "spell." Anyone harboring this notion should have heard the songs and repartee directed at the Chief Executive on Saturday night. They exemplified not only the freedom of the press, but of individual reporters. So perhaps American liberties are safe for a while longer.

Meantime, the political and economic outlooks here remain completely uncertain. Many issues are becoming increasingly pressing as the Supreme Court fight drags along. Labor troubles beat away insistently on the doors of White House and Congress. The legislative attitude has been sufficiently illustrated by the House and Senate resolutions in criticism of the sit-down technique, as well as other techniques recently used by employers.

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But broader financial and economic issues have rather unexpectedly emerged. Rumors of an anti-inflationary cut in the price of gold were insistent all last week, and only lulled temporarily at the President's assurance that no such action was contemplated. The Administration has been forced into an inconsistent position: with one hand it seeks to curb inflationary price rises and over-expansion; with the other hand it stimulates more inflation by trying to borrow new money at cheap rates and to maintain government bond prices with open market purchases.

The answer to both problems, of course, is a balanced budget which would permit effective anti-inflationary action and at the same time obviate the necessity of new borrowing. In a few days, President Roosevelt will announce whether he is to strive harder to reach budget-balancing, or whether he will maintain his familiar insouciant attitude toward red ink.

All Roosevelt precedents point to continued unconcern toward big deficits. But times have changed. The need for pump priming is past, as the President himself has pointed out. Even if recovery has left islands, even if there are still millions of unemployed, a fair balance between prices and wages is still the most essential national need. And that can best be preserved, most would agree, through a balanced budget. So we may all be surprised this week to discover that President Roosevelt is going in for greater economies. He has pledged himself so specifically against new taxes that it will be hard to conceive of an attempt to balance the budget at that end.

Finally, one great Washington problem remains. Something will have to be done about either the cherry blossoms or the automobiles. Even this city of broad boulevards and magnificent distances was not laid out for the vast crowds that clogged the capital this week end. Peering through car windows, in a reek of exhaust smoke . . . well, Americans should learn to walk again. Or maybe what we need, after all, are more horses and buggies.